9 - 1 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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9-1-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Yeast geneticists from all over the globe this month will pay tribute to the man who pioneered the science of seeking life's secrets in the microcosm of the yeast cell.

The occasion will be the dedication in Seattle, Wash., of a new Genetics Building at the University of Washington. Honor guest for the event and for the concurrent three-day Yeast Conference, Sept. 13-15, will be Carl C. Lindegren, 69, professor emeritus of microbiology at Southern Illinois University here.

Lindegren's stature in his field is also acknowledged by his invitation to be one of 26 speakers--distinguished educators, scientists and professionals from America, Europe and Asia--at Vision 65, an international congress on "New Challenges to Human Communications," which has been called by the International Center for the Typographic Arts to convene at SIU Oct. 21-23.

One eminent scientist has called Lindegren "the dean of microbiological genetics," for he initiated genetics research on two of the four principal organisms used in genetics studies--bread mold and yeast, and has worked with the other two, bacteria and virus.

For more than a quarter century Lindegren has scored one "first" after another in yeast genetics. He opened the door in 1940, when he discovered that yeast has sex, and since then he has bred more than 60,000 different mutants (altered strains) to satisfy almost every challenge of the microbiologist's need for experimental organisms.

His discovery of the way to hybridize yeast has led to the development of a whole new branch of genetics research that has spread world-wide, now engaging more than 1,000 microbiologists, all studying yeast grown from cultures bred in Lindegren's "incubators" here. He maintains a "bank" of all these strains, from which he supplies starter cultures to all scientists requesting them, without charge.

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Lindegren was the first to relate cancer to yeast genetics, and his work has had strong financial support for the past 15 years from the American Cancer Society and he also receives annual grants from the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund.

Now he has found that yeast cells have viruses too, similar to those which plague man, and hopefully he will be able to help man combat them.

Lindegren was the first to map yeast and neurospora chromosomes (rod-like) elements in the yeast cell along which the genes (hereditary particles) are spaced; the first to "repair" damage to a hereditary trait by mating the damaged yeast to a normal yeast so that normal offspring are obtained; the first to prove that caffeine impairs the ability of cells to respire or "breathe" and hence to grow. He has challenged the so-called "basic" Mendelian law of genetics that acquired characteristics cannot be transmitted from one generation to another; he has claimed that the timetable of evolution can be accelerated; he has defied the concept of "accidental evolution" in favor of "hereditary design"; he has proposed that a piece of coiled protein is part of the gene system that triggers enzyme synthesis or manufacture in the cell.

A tall lanky Swede, a native of Ashland, Wisc., Lindegren attended the University of Wisconsin, where he received both the bachelor's and master's degrees in agriculture. He later completed the Ph.D. at California Institute of Technology in genetics.

Before coming to Southern in 1948 he taught at the University of Southern California, the University of Missouri and University of Washington. He also did a stint as a plant fungi specialist in the Chicago office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was while in Chicago that he met a girl named Gertrude Schiller, who was a crop reporter for the U.S.D.A., and the two formed a lifetime scientific and marital combination. Mrs. Lindegren ("Jerry") since then has worked side by side with her husband as a research assistant, and has isolated more yeast hybrids than anyone else in the world.

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While at Washington University, Lindegren was called upon by the Anheuser Busch Brewing Company to act as a consultant to help them study their strains of bakers' yeast, starting an association that has lasted for more than a quarter century. The brewing company financed the equipment for his first Biological Research Laboratory when he came to SIU in 1948, and through the years has supported his research to the tune of more than one-half million dollars.

But other agencies have believed in him, too. In addition to the American Cancer Society and Damon Runyon funds, he has received periodic grants from such agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Office of Naval Research and others.

Graduate and post-doctoral students from universities all over the world have come to study yeast genetics under Lindegren, and scores of top geneticists from Europe and Asia as well as America have visited SIU for periods of a few days to several months to acquaint themselves with his techniques.

Following the University of Washington conference, a number of the scientists from various countries have indicated they plan to visit Lindegren's laboratory.

A few of the geneticists from other countries who will participate in the conference are E.A. Bevan, B.S. Cox, Robin Holliday, D. Wilkie and D.W. Williamson, all from England; Jorgen Fries from Sweden; Pierre Galzy, Henri Heslot, Mario Luzzati, Iiotr Slonimsky, Hughette Szulmajster and Ethen Moustacchi, all from France; Allen P. James and Carl Robinow from Canada; U. Leupold from Switzerland; Sayaka Nakai and Tbshiaki Takahashi from Japan; Friedrich Zimmerman from Germany, and G.E. Magni from Italy.

Until his retirement to half-time last fall, Lindegren was chairman of the microbiology department at SIU and director of the Biological Research Laboratory. But retirement has not slowed the white-haired Swede. Instead, he works six months of the year at SIU, then spends six months at the University of Puerto Rico, teaching and directing a yeast research laboratory which, in addition to pure research, works on problems related to Puerto Rico's rum industry. Meanwhile, scientific treatises continue to pour from him for professional journals and a book, "The Cold War in Biology," is contracted for publication and is nearing completion.

9 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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FILLERS

Southern Illinois University's School of Technology has been in the forefront of a contemporary move toward a new and more functional approach to educating professional engineers.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University is among leading schools of the nation doing research in egineering for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University's School of Technology is conducting research on new design concepts for space age use 10 to 15 years in the future.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University's School of Technology offers studies in engineering, engineering technology, applied science, industrial education and industrial technology.

* * * * *

The engineering program at Southern Illinois University was planned to give the student a broad foundation and background in the basic sciences and engineering needed to meet problems of a modern technological society.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University's School of Technology offers a four-year program in industrial technology leading to a bachelor of science degree.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University's industrial education program includes training in manual arts therapy.

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9 - 2 - 65
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Southern Illinois farmers planning to plant wheat this fall should be arranging to have a sufficient supply of their desired variety available when seeding time arrives. Wheat is important as a cash small grain crop in several counties of the area, such as Washington, Clinton, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph. About two-thirds of the state's wheat acreage is in the south half of Illinois.

Herbert L. Portz, Southern Illinois University farm crops specialist, urges that farmers seed only recommended varieties and apply enough fertilizer, as determined by soil tests, to obtain the highest possible yields economically. Because of better yields and some marketing problems, soft red winter wheats are recommended over hard wheats in Southern Illinois. Superior yields from soft wheats generally off set any price premiums that may be offered for first quality hard wheats.

Four soft wheat varieties now are on the recommended list of crops specialists for production in the southern third of Illinois. These are Monon, Knox 62, Reed, and Vermillion.

A favorite of some farm advisers is Monon, an early beardless, white-chaffed wheat released in 1959 by Purdue University. It has resistance to Hessian fly, is a little shorter strawed and earlier then Knox, and has been giving high yields.

Knox 62 has the highest type of Hessian fly resistance of any of the soft red winter wheats, is early maturing, short strawed, and has well-filled heads assuring good yields. It is a new strain of regular Knox and not noticeably different, so farmers need to buy certified seed. The variety was released by Purdue in 1962.

Reed is a new selection designed to replace Dual. It is fly resistant and may be planted early in the fall and pastured lightly in winter without endangering yields. It matures several days later than Monon and Knox.

Vermillion, a sister selection to Knox, is more winter hardy than Knox, is more tolerant to loose smut, and slightly superior in standing ability. It is highly resistant to soil-borne mosaic. Most of the recommended varieties are susceptible to stem rust and leaf Septoria blight.

Besides making sure to get clean seed with high germination rates, farmers are encouraged to treat the seed to assure better stands, less disease, and higher yields.

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Number 626 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois"--a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

APPLE LORE AND CIDER

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Autumn and apples are here again with people welcoming both. This happy combination of fruit, the season and man has been occurring with regularity for countless years. By one version, it has been an annual event since the time of Eden, where Eve is said to have tempted Adam with an apple. That should fix the time when the lore of apples began.

Just how old some bits of apple lore may be is illustrated with the current declaration that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." A few hundred years ago the same idea was current in a somewhat different English of that day. An old couplet read:

"Ate a apfel avor gwain to bed
Makes the doctor beg his bread."

One hardly believes that to be literally true. Nevertheless, there may be a grain of truth in it, or more properly a grain of potassium. The remedy is well worth trying. Barring an over-indulgence in green apples that are supposed to produce stomach ache, no particular harm threatens from the trial.

A few years ago a physician seized upon the fact that apples are a good source of potassium, sometimes thought to be in short supply in the human body, and wrote a best seller that advised a regular intake of apple juice, turned vinegar, with a spoon of honey and an occasional seaweed tablet as a somewhat universal preventive or remedy for what ails you.

Taken over early by those poetically and romantically inclined, the apple was consigned to the keeping of Pomona, the Greek goddess of fruit. A slight echo of that is seen in the naming of Pomona, a village in Jackson County, on the way to the Natural Bridge.

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Since the dawn of history apples have been considered as emblems of beauty and attractiveness. Even now apple festivals are held and queens are crowned, one such being observed in Murphysboro each September. The "Apple of Discord," if memory serves aright, led to the Trojan Wars. The Norse goddess Iduna was keeper of the apples on which the Northland heroes fed to become valorous and eloquent. The Greek goddess Atlanta lost a footrace and her heart when she stooped to snatch golden apples tossed along the raceway. Some think it was a made-up affair. The Songs of Solomon associate love and apples. The sleeping potion, a vital factor in Walt Disney's Snow White, came from an apple.

There still are mildly cherished old beliefs about apples. Some say that the sun shining through an apple tree on Christmas Day portends a bounteous crop of fruit. Others believe that a sleet storm that coats the tree with ice in February will delay the blooming season enough to escape late spring freezes. This seems somewhat logical.

Apple blossom season has been held as the proper time to plant beans, pumpkins and melons. It also is thought to be a good time for children to have the measles, if there be a good time. Some believe a rotten apple is a good poultice for a boil. If that thought is not appealing, an apple may be split, the halves rubbed on a wart, then placed together and buried. When the apple has rotted the wart will be gone. One part of apple juice and three parts water was thought an excellent remedy for dandruff or itchy scalp. To dream of picking and eating ripe apples from a tree foretold prosperity. One puzzled in love could take the seeds from an apple, have a friend name them and place them on a hot stove. The first to pop would be the one who loved the wondering one.

Beliefs sometimes were exactly opposites. By one belief a girl who could break an apple with her hands could have the man she wanted. Others said that one so strong as that was to be an old maid. One who could chew a green crabapple and not grimace or shudder could have whom she chose. Bits of lore like the foregoing were common. A book could be filled with them.

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Johnny Apleseed, real name John Chapman, is easily among America's most noted folk figures. The story of how he went up and down the early roads of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois carrying bags of apple seeds that he planted along the roadways, is told and retold. When a small boy a great old apple tree in Hamilton County that bore yellow fruit was pointed out as one he planted.

Wood from abandoned apple orchards was used for various purposes. Some went into now-cherished furniture. Other was used to smoke home-killed meat, being fully as good as hickory for that purpose. Then also there was the need for firewood. It is remembered that Sears Roebuck once advertised that their farm wagons had apple tree hubs. A factory at Cobden made such hubs. Tea made from the bark of sweet apple trees was thought beneficial to expectant mothers.

One cannot leave off without mention of cider. Many a farm had its own cider press and turned out a bounteous supple of ambrosia, made with the avowed purpose of having it be sweet cider. Much of this lingered and became hard. One neighbor put cornbread in his cider to keep it sweet. Another added brown sugar. In each case the cider went blithely along fermenting. When carelessly exposed their barrels of cider partially froze. The unfrozen part was dipped off and found to be brandy, or "apple jack."

Moral: Those with barrels of fermented cider should not let it freeze.

9 - 7 - 65
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9-7-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --A housing project for moderate-income college families, first of its kind ever financed by the Federal Housing Administration, will be built at Southern Illinois University.

The $4 million project for at least 350 families is the first approved under a special section of the Urban Renewal Act, according to John Rendleman, SIU vice president for business affairs. He said FHA's action on the SIU request has been "closely followed" by other universities with family housing plans of their own.

Action came after FHA changed a section of the urban renewal program, enabling colleges to get FHA financing to build facilities for their students add faculty. Such a change has been proposed by University spokesmen in Washington, Rendleman said.

One reason for going to FHA, according to Rendleman, was to take advantage of a new 3 percent interest rate approved for that agency.

Unlike other campus construction projects the University will not provide plans and specifications to be followed by contractors.

Prospective bidders will submit their own package designs--including roads, utilities and landscaping--at a Nov. 16 bid opening here. The winner will be the one who, in the eyes of University architects, "gives the school the most for its $4 million," according to Paul Isbell, director of business affairs.

Completion is expected by the fall-term opening in 1967.

Since the University can't mortgage state property, the unique financing arrangement has been channeled through the SIU Foundation, a non-profit corporation which operates in the University's interest.

A 39-acre plot of ground owned by SIU at the west edge of Carbondale's city reservoir was deeded over to the Foundation. Acting as mortgagee, the Foundation then applied to FHA for the $4 million loan, which has been allocated. It will pay off the contractor, and lease the apartments to SIU for the duration of a 40-year loan period. The rent money will go back through the Foundation to pay off the loan.

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Contractors must build air-conditioned, fireproof buildings and use high-quality material. Seventy percent of the units will be two bedrooms, the rest three bedrooms. Rendleman said proposals could range from individual dwellings to a high rise building, but the most likely design will be two story apartments.

The loan was possible under urban renewal because Carbondale has a certified "workable program" and the site will be annexed to the city.

Rendleman said rents, including utilities, would be about $95 per month. He said the main purpose of the project will be more housing for married graduate students, one of the fastest-growing segments of the student population.

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9-7-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., --Two new residence and classroom facilities will be opened to Southern Illinois University students Sept. 22 even though they may have to share them with workmen for a while.

They are University Park, a residence project, and a seven-sided lecture hall forming one wing of a classroom building group.

Overtime work schedules have been posted at University Park in order to get it ready for 1,530 student tenants due to start moving in Sept. 18.

Main overtime push is at Neely Hall, a 17-story residence tower for women, and a Commons building, Trueblood Hall, which will serve Neely as well as three four-story men's halls in the project.

William Volk, SIU construction supervisor, said plasterers, painters, floor tilers, and electricians are the chief categories on overtime.

Despite the stepped-up pace, some interior work won't be finished by the start of school two weeks from now, according to V.H. Broertjes, housing coordinator. Most rooms will be habitable but students who have signed contracts have been advised to expect "temporary inconveniences."

Among them will be a delay in air conditioning for the tower and commons building. Some rooms may be curtainless when occupants move in.

The first and second floors of the tower will be unfinished but elevators will be in operation. The main lobby is expected to be serviceable, Broertjes said.

Food service equipment checkout at the Commons, a combined dining, recreation and meeting facility, began Wednesday (Sept. 1). The first meal will be served the evening of Sept 18 to residents arriving for New Student Week. Housing authorities said the meal will be on time, even if the dining areas aren't finished.

Allen Hall, one of the men's units, is most advanced and will be ready except for incidentals, Broertjes said. Boomer Hall is slightly behind it, but will be occupied. Wright Hall is not scheduled for use until winter. When it opens, total University Park occupancy will be 1,842. -more-

First floor facilities in the classroom building are expected to be completed. These include four 290-seat auditoriums and three conference-type classrooms seating 80 each. Unfinished will be three more 80-seat rooms on the second level.

A major change in the design of a central audio-visual control room has set back construction of that part of the building.

Next to be opened, in late December, will be a $3.9 million Communications Building, followed by the other wing of the classroom group, next March. The latter will house all departments in the School of Business, business machine classrooms, and offices of the government department, graduate school, and dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

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9 - 7 - 65
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THE DOWNSTATE FISHERMAN'S GUIDE
By Pete Brown

(Compiled by the Southern Illinois University Information Service from area reports)

During one of the chancier interludes of the last Gemini space flight, when no one knew exactly what was going on, a television reporter was heard to say: "What's our status now? Well, we don't know what our status is, that's our status."

Forthright and to the point, and that's the way fishing in Southern Illinois looks from here. We don't know what the status is.

At Horseshoe Lake fishermen turned out in droves for an expected Labor Day weekend killing, but the fish were on vacation too. A likely explanation is a plentiful supply of natural food.

Devil's Kitchen Lake played to a sparse audience. Biggest bass catch reported was a four and one half pounder. Bluegill are hitting reasonably well at the Kitchen. Crappie fishing is off.

Crab Orchard Lake anglers let the water ski fans take over. Most of the true partisans are waiting for early October, with its customary bass run.

Lake Murphysboro still hasn't snapped out of it. Only decent bass spotted over the entire weekend was a two and one half pounder. Bluegill simply are not active.

Frank Eovaldi and Ed Lipe, both of Murphysboro, hooked four pounders at Little Grassy Lake, which showed the brightest slate for the period.

Crappie fishing is holding steady at Grassy; H.H. Brown of East St. Louis caught more that 250 during the week. The bass harvest turned up scatterings of three pounders but the average was two pounds and less. Top lures have been the black or blue plastic worm and the Hula Popper.

This concludes the Downstate Fisherman's Guide series for the year.

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9 - 9 - 65
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SA3
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9-9-65

Number 627 in a weekly series --"It Happened in Southern Illinois"--a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

LET'S INVADE INDIANA AGAIN

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Shortly after nightfall on February 23, 1779, 26 year old Col. George Rogers Clark and his "army" of less than 200 hardened and daring men silently surrounded Fort Sackville, the British military post at Vincennes, Indiana. They immediately began a desultory rifle fire at any lighted porthole. Two days later General Henry Hamilton, commanding the fort, surrendered it to the youthful American backwoods colonel. With possession of the fort went the control of a territory sufficient to form an empire.

Clark and his small band, carrying no shelter tents and only meager provisions, had left Kaskaskia in the Illinois country on the afternoon of February 5 to begin one of the most incredible marches in American history. In the 18 intervening days they had covered about 180 miles of rainsoaked forest and flooded prairie, during almost continuous "drisly" weather, with temperatures sometimes down to freezing.

Since childhood the writer has looked with great admiration upon Clark and his band of "Long Knives," and as a youth wished he could have been there to follow along. Since that could not be, he has journeyed several times over practically the same route toward the same Vincennes.

Instead of across flooded and trackless prairies, these journeys have been made over paved highways in comfortable cushioned cars, inside which the weather always has been pleasant. At no time has he been beset with the hunger that Clark's men knew. In about every way the conditions encountered have been exactly opposite.

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The results achieved likewise have been opposite. Clark definitely captured the fort and the town. In each of the writer's several "expeditions" it has been the town that captured the invader. In fact, it seems that each time he has purposely gone to be captured or captivated, which seems the better way to go. This most recent visit with a new guidebook and friendly guides is remembered as the most interesting one of several. There always is something new to see in Old Vincennes.

During the portions of two days recently spent there, the conviction was that a visit to Vincennes is a must for those interested in the region's history. The visit should be an unhurried one, with sufficient pauses along the way to allow stories an opportunity to come alive and to etch their scenes in mind.

Varied stories have their settings at numerous places within the town and over the countryside. One such place that should be visited is beside the Wabash about three miles north of town where excavations under way are revealing the outlines of the second Fort Knox. This fort replaced the first one built within the town by Major Hamtramck when the Northwest Territory was formed in 1787. Tradition tells us that the garrison in the first fort which was located within the town was so noisy that the townspeople asked that it be moved. This was done in 1803.

Several names prominent in American history are associated with Fort Knox. Among these is the name of General William Henry Harrison, who later became the ninth president of the nation. It was from here that Harrison led troops to victory over the Indians of Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet, at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Captain Zachary Taylor, later to become a president of the United States, also served here. It was in Vincennes that his daughter, Sarah Knox Taylor, who became the wife of Jefferson Davis, first and only president of the Confederacy, was born in 1835. A dozen other names could be added. Fort Knox is not lacking in glamour and romance.

Anyone who goes to visit in Vincennes should not fail to journey along the course that has been designated as "The Mile of History" that meanders from a neat appearing log cabin, one terminal of the line, on the campus of Vincennes University to the other one in front of the Old Cathedral, and the George Rogers Clark Memorial that stands on the site of Fort Sackville that General Hamilton surrendered to Colonel Clark 186 years ago.

Transportation for this storied mile is provided by a picturesque canopied conveyance called the "Trailblazer Train," operated by Vincennes University. There is no better way to take an exploratory or survey course in local history than to go along the storied mile on Trailblazer. Then one can revisit by car or unhurriedly walk the course, turning aside to see new points of interest. Places where stops are made and bits of story related come thick and fast.

The first building recalled is the little two-story white frame structure that was the first capital of Indiana Territory after its creation in 1800. Looking at the little house, it is difficult to realize that from this modest old building edicts have gone forth to regulate a larger territory than from any other building in the nation except the Capital in Washington.

Journeyings about Old Vincennes have only begun and space is running out. No mention has yet been made of William Henry Harrison's "Grouseland" where important conferences were held, treaties were signed and decisions profoundly affecting the new nation were made. It also was the social center for several states. Likewise, nothing has been said about the Old Cathedral, or of the Clark Memorial. A score of individuals await mention. Some of these are Francis Vigo, Rev. John Francois Rivet, Alice of Old Vincennes, Gibault, The Prophet and Tecumseh and others.

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9 - 9 - 65
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9-9-65

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Fall is a good time for Southern Illinois farmers to renovate meadow or pasture land that has gone to poorer quality grasses or lost all the legumes from the stand, says Herbert L. Portz, Southern Illinois University farm crops specialist. Renovation means improving the quality of the forage stand without converting the field to cultivated row crops in a rotation. Returning legumes to the stand will greatly improve the quality and quantity of forage for livestock.

Portz has been experimenting with renovating grass sods by reducing the grass competition for newly seeded legumes by three methods without plowing the fields and starting over with a new seeding mixture. The methods are: breaking up bluegrass or tall fescue sod with cultivating equipment to kill enough grass to give legumes a chance to get started; subduing the grass with chemicals, such as Dowpon; and using a combination of the two methods.

Tearing up the grass sod with a heavy disc or field cultivator is quite practical and less expensive than using chemicals, although the latter are effective, he says. The surface tillage leaves the dead sod litter and the remaining live grass near the surface to prevent soil crusting and erosion. It also helps get legumes established.

Here is a recommended schedule for renovation, Portz says.

Mow or pasture the grass heavily in the fall and them apply lime and fertilizer as needed according to soil tests. Do this before cultivation. If chemicals are used to subdue the grass, apply them in October after the fall growth of grass has started again. Then tear up the sod rather heavily with one or two diskings or cultivations two or three weeks after chemical treatment or before the grass has made a heavy growth. Allow the cultivated field with grass litter on the surface to lie idle through the winter and then overseed with the legumes late in February. Portz prefers seeding alfalfa alone at about 12 pounds to the acre, but also suggests farmers may

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use a legume mixture of eight pounds of alfalfa, four pounds of red clover, and one pound of ladino clover. Clip or graze the new growth of grass above the legume seedlings between April and June, then harvest the forage by grazing or cutting from July to September the first year. In succeeding years go to a four-cutting management system, adding about 300 pounds per acre of 5-20-20 fertilizer after the first spring cutting and another 300 pounds of 0-10-30 fertilizer after the third cutting to maintain a lush growth of forage. Renovation should be done again when the stand of legumes has dwindled to a light stand.

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9 - 10 - 65
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SA3
N5
9-10-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --A schedule of 39 adult evening courses has been announced for the fall term by Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education.

Registration for the 26 courses to be conducted on the Carbondale Campus will be in Room 112 of Wham Education Building at 7 p.m., (Tuesday,) Sept. 21. Registration for 13 courses to be held at the Vocational Technical Institute Campus will be in Room B of the classroom building at 7 p.m., (Wednesday,) Sept. 22.

Advance registration is underway at the office of Technical and Adult Education, 403 W. Mill St., Carbondale, according to SIU Adult Education Supervisor Glenn E. Wills.

All courses are ten weeks long, except the English, mathematics and reading comprehension which will meet twice weekly for eight weeks. It is recommended that these three be taken as a group in preparation for the General Educational Development test, according to Wills.

Classes scheduled on the Carbondale Campus are: Beginning typing, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Intermediate typing, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $10 plus text and workbook fee; Beginning Gregg shorthand theory, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Intermediate Gregg shorthand theory, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Shorthand dictation and review, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Thursday, tuition $10 plus book fee.

Stenoscript ABC shorthand, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Beginning bookkeeping-accounting, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $10 plus text and workbook fee; Office procedures (including filing), 7 p.m. to (9:30 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Applied business law, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday, tuition $10 plus text and workbook fee.

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Real estate law, part I (Part II to be offered winter term), 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $10 plus book fee;

Securities and investing, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $10; Business English, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $8 plus book fee; Calculating machines I and II, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $12 plus book fee; Beginning conversational French, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Thursday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Beginning conversational Spanish, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Advanced conversational Spanish, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday, tuition $10 plus book fee.

Beginning clothing construction, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Thursday, tuition $12; Beginning interior decorating, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Thursday, tuition $12; Knitting, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday, tuition $12; Engineering refresher, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $15 plus book fee; Great Books I, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Thursday, no tuition, book fee to be determined; Beauty art, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $12; Beauty art, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Thursday, tuition $12; English review, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Monday and Thursday, tuition $5.25 plus book fee.

Mathematics review, 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday and Thursday, tuition $5.25 plus book fee; and Reading comprehension and constitution review, 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday and Thursday, tuition $5.25 plus book fee.

Courses to be conducted on the VTI Campus near Carterville are: Beginning typing, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Beginning bookkeeping-accounting, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday, tuition $12 plus text and workbook fee; Beginning Gregg shorthand theory, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Intermediate Gregg shorthand theory, 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $10 plus book fee; Calculating machines I & II, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Thursday, tuition $12 plus book fee; Basic blueprint reading for the building trades, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday, tuition $12 plus book fee; Commercial blueprint reading, part II, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday, tuition $12 plus book fee.

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Amateur and commercial radio (basic law and code), 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $4; Electricity and electronics for radio (beginning), 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday, tuition $8; Oil painting, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday, tuition $12; Beginning arc welding, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday, tuition $12 plus supply fee; Intermediate arc welding, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Thursday, tuition $12 plus supply fee; and Beginning gas welding, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Wednesday, tuition $12 plus supply fee.

All 13 courses offered at VTI will be ten weeks long, Wills said. Further information is available from the office of Technical and Adult Education telephone 453-2201.

-ds-

9 - 10 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Apparent low bids totaling $11,347,524 have been received at Southern Illinois University for construction of two additional 17-story residence halls and a commons building, second stage of the University Park student residence project.

The towers, one for men and one for women, will house 1,632 students. They will flank an identical tower and three-four-story men's halls now nearing completion on the project for 1,842 students. The new structures will be called Brush Towers.

Bids cover all phases of construction, including site and utilities development and kitchen equipment for the commons. The Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency will finance half of the revenue-bond project. Remaining bonds will be sold on the commercial market.

Apparent low bidder for general construction of the towers and commons was the J.L. Simmons Co. Inc. of Decatur, at $6,407,000. Simmons is contractor on the first stage of University Park.

All bids will be reviewed by the federal agency and SIU's board of trustees before contracts are approved.

Other apparent low bids received:

Plumbing: John J. Calnan Co. Chicago, $998,378 (towers); Senco Piping Corp., Janesville, Wis., $175,000 (commons).

Heating, Piping, Refrigeration, Temperature Control: M.J. Holleran, Chicago, $1,008,000 (towers); Ideal Heating Co., Chicago, $524,444 (commons).

Ventilation: Ted Kuck Co., Sheboygan, Wis., $189,562 (towers); McNeill and Dugger, Inc., Herrin, $157,475 (commons).

Electrical: Cunningham Electric Co., Anna, $871,800 (towers and commons).

Food Service Equipment Commons: Southern Equipment Co., St. Louis, $316,967.

General Site Construction: J.L. Simmons Co. Inc., $194,700.

Site Utilities; Water supply and sanitary sewers, E.A. Sullivan Inc., Metropolis, $49,400; steam return and piping, Ralph Vancil Inc., Cairo, $314,598; Electrical, Fowler Co., Centralia, $91,400; utility controls, Powers Regulator Co., St. Louis, $48,800.

-pb-

9 - 13 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SA3
NS
9-13-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Like the old proverb says, "Fancy words do not make a scholar," but that doesn't mean the unfancy words of proverbial speech can't add up to a jim-dandy piece of scholarship.

That's what Southern Illinois University English folklorist Frances Barbour has done in "Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases of Illinois," which may be the very last word on the state's verbal mother-wit.

The 213-page book, representing six years of research by Mrs. Barbour, is due for publication Sept. 23 by the SIU Press. Between its fabric-bound covers are some 4,000 proverbs, expressions and salty sayings that provide a mirror to the cultural heritage of a region.

Most of them were provided by SIU students and residents of the Carbondale area, but many came from students at the University of Illinois, who made contributions through Dr. Gareta Busey there.

It's as clear as day that some of Illinois' idiomatic coinage now includes mintings by the younger set. Sayings like "graceful as the bird they call the elephant," "funny as a broken back," "he cut you like a Cleveland butcher" and "sharp as a beach ball" seem destined to take their place in the language alongside such oldtimers as "big enough to hunt bear with a stick" and "it's going to clabber up and drip" (it's going to rain).

These, incidentally, are cited by Miss Barbour with no references, meaning that in her exhaustive researches of other proverb collections, she couldn't find them. Apparently, they are pure Illinois in origin.

Most of the Illinois expressions, however, have been found in use elsewhere. The vast assortment still in general use throughout the Prairie State reflects the "thought and traditions" of its settlers, who came from everywhere.

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High imagery, a sense of the poetic, and similes as hard-hitting as they are humorous seem to be trademarks of the Illinois proverb. "He can shoot an ant off a poppy seed" has it all.

Other examples: "Hunkered down like a frog in a hailstorm"..."sharp as a stucco bathtub"..."breathless as an August afternoon"..."spread out like a quail on a dozen goose eggs"..."if he had a brain, it would sound like a BB in a boxcar."

Others by type :

IRONY--"I'm so mad I could eat spring chicken"

LYRICAL--"Delicate as a butterfly walking on a lily pad"

ALLITERATIVE--"Heart as heavy as a hunk of hog liver"

HOMESPUN--"Come mess up a platter and waller up a bed" (eat and stay the night)

FAR OUT--"Enough money to burn a wet mule"

MODERN TEENIE--"'That's me all over' said the bug, as it was squashed against the windshield."

REGIONAL HIP--"Exciting as a day in Makanda."

Miss Barbour arranges her collection alphabetically, according to the first noun or significant word in the saying. "Man" has the most entries (66) followed by his best friend, "Dog," with 54. In folk sources, the hog apparently was a gold mine of metaphorical allusions. Under that entry you can bleed like a stuck hog, be thin as a razor-back, messy, fat, unpredictable or dirty as a hog, as nervous (or independent) as a hog on ice, or you can know as much about anything as a hog does about Sunday.

Then again, you can be as relaxed as a pound of liver.

Miss Barbour sets the record straight on one treasured regionalism: "As unpredictable as Southern Illinois weather." This "proverb is fairly common applied to weather in any locality," she says.

Well, all good things must come to an end.

-pb-

SA3
NS
9-14-65

9 - 14 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Every television and radio listener has found himself humming the scores of "My Favorite Things," "Do-Re-Mi," and "Climb Every Mountain," as well as the title song of the Rodgers-Hammerstein musical, "The Sound of Music."

These and a dozen more musical treats including religious canticles and hymns will be heard in three fall performances of the production by the Southern Illinois University Music Theater here Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

Summer performances of the musical drew enthusiastic audiences, and the cooler fall weather is expected to attract capacity crowds to the 8 p.m. offerings in Shryock Auditorium.

Tickets will go on sale Sept. 20 at the box office in Shryock Auditorium, open 11 to 1 and 3 to 5 o'clock daily. Telephone number at the box office is 453-2227. Mail orders, accompanied by self-addressed stamped return envelop and checks payable to SIU Music Productions, should be sent to the Summer Music Theater, SIU, Carbondale, Ill. Tickets are $1 and $1.50, with all seats reserved.

With few exceptions, the fall cast will be the same as the summer one, according to William Taylor, Music Theater director.

Stage director is Paul Hibbs, Darwin Payne is scene designer and technical director, Mrs. Toni Intravaia is dance choreographer. Costumes were designed by Roxanne Christensen of Chicago (6726 Octavia), with costume for "Elsa" designed by Richard Boss of Hill City, Kan. Lighting designer is Wallace Sterling of Carbondale.

9 - 15 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, Sept. --More than 3,000 new freshmen and transfer students will arrive on the campuses of Southern Illinois University Sunday (Sept. 19) for a three-day period devoted exclusively to their orientation.

Dean of Students Jack Graham said a group of upperclassmen, designated as New Student Week leaders, also will be on hand at Carbondale and Edwardsville to assist the new students.

Letters have gone out to all new students, Graham said, advising them to arrive at their respective campuses by early Sunday afternoon in order to attend the general meetings and be assigned to group leaders for campus tours.

New Student Week is traditional at Southern Illinois University.

The Edwardsville campus activities will begin at 1:30 p.m. Sunday with a reception and a concert by the East Alton-Wood River Community High School band. Following welcome speeches by Dan Corbett, chairman of the orientation committee, and Ralph Ruffner, SIU's vice president of Student and Area Service, Robert McVicar, vice president of Academic Affairs, will talk on the subject, "Spirit of New Horizons."

An orientation drama entitled "Try to Remember" will describe the rigors and rituals of registration and student life.

The Carbondale program will start at 2:30 p.m. Sunday with a general meeting in the Arena for assignment into small groups. Events for the three days range from a watermelon feast with University President Delyte W. Morris as host to meetings with college deans and faculty; from guided tours to concerts and demonstration lectures.

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9 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Top stage attractions will join football, the crowning of the queen, a huge parade and dance as features of the 1965 Homecoming Oct. 27-30 at Southern Illinois University.

Paul Schoen of Carbondale, chairman of the Steering Committee, said a stage show featuring Nancy Wilson, night club performer and recording artist, Jay and the Americans, modern singers who have recorded several hits, comedian Henny Youngman, and the Cy Zetner band will appear in the 10,000-seat SIU Arena at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Oct. 29.

The football game Saturday afternoon will pit Southern's Salukis against Tulsa University.

The complete schedule of events:

Wednesday, Oct. 27, kick-off and bonfire at 8 p.m.; Thursday, coronation of Homecoming queen at 7:30 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium followed by reception at 8:30 in the Gallery Lounge of University Center; Stage Show Friday evening at Arena; Saturday, parade at 9 a.m., football game at 1 p.m., concert by SIU Symphony Orchestra at 9 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium, and the Homecoming Dance at 9 p.m. in University Center.

Two bands have been obtained for the dance. While Tex Beneke is playing in the ballroom, Don LeMasters' orchestra will be furnishing the music for dancers in the Roman Room downstairs.

Saturday will be a day of alumni group activities, both before and after the football game.

-tt-

9 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

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9-16-65

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Many corn fields in Southern Illinois have matured and farmers soon will be moving mechanical harvesters. With this season approaching, J.J. Paterson, Southern Illinois University farm safety specialist and agricultural engineer, passes along some safety hints.

When the corn harvest gets in full swing newspaper and radio accounts will have increased reports of farmers losing hands, arms, legs, or lives in corn picker accidents. Mechanical corn harvesters are among the most dangerous of farm machines, Paterson says, but if farmers will stay alert to the hazards they have a good chance of escaping harm. Failure to follow recommended operating practices often result in accidents. Never take safety for granted and do not hurry so much you fail to follow regular safety rules, he advises.

Here are a few hints from Paterson.

1. Check the machine carefully for worn parts before corn harvesting starts. Snapping and husking rollers on corn pickers may be worn or may be out of adjustment, leading to frequent clogging during operation. Replace worn parts and clean, lubricate and make proper adjustments before taking the machine to the field.

2. Keep all the guards and shields in place on moving parts to reduce the danger of getting clothing caught.

3. Always stop the picker and disengage the power take-off before leaving the tractor seat to clean, adjust or unclog the machine. The same general rule applies to self-propelled picker-shellers which are in common use today.

4. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for operation. Farm equipment makers build corn harvesting machines with safety and efficiency in mind, but farmers often become hurried and careless in the rush of harvesting. The machines will do a much better harvesting job if operated according to directions.

5. Keep children away from the corn harvesting machines.

6. Avoid moving corn harvesting machines along public roads as much as possible. If necessary, do it during daylight hours and place red flags on standards above the machine.

-am-

9 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SA3
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9-16-65

Number 628 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois"--a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

VIENCENNES OFFERS INTERESTING REVIEW MIDWESTERN HISTORY

By John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

George Rogers Clark's expedition to retake Vincennes left Kaskaskia on February 5, 1779, a rainy day. It arrived on the east bank of the flooding Wabash a short way south of the town 18 days later. Two days later British General Henry Hamilton surrendered Fort Sackville to Clark and his men along with such a measure of control as the British held over much of the territory that now comprises Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin and some parts of Minnesota. It was not a bad three weeks accomplishment for a military force of less than 200 men.

Vincennes was not a large town. Even when the garrison stationed there was included with the whites and resident Indians, Negro slaves and pani, there were at most only a few hundred people. Though small the population was diverse. It included trappers, both Indian and white, traders, farmers or habitants, and necessary artisans. It also had, from time to time, members of an unorganized class of seemingly aimless forest wanderers that are remembered by their French designation of "coureur de bois," unlicensed traders with itching feet who wandered through the forest from Indian camp to Indian camp, often alone and beyond the territory explored by those sent to do so.

There were other organized and licensed groups who paddled their laden canoes along the streams and carried them over portages to trade for the furs gathered by the Indians. The crews that manned these trading canoes were "voyageurs." Then there were the black robed Catholic priests committed to the mission of converting the natives to the Christian belief.

-more-

For a long generation Vincennes was to remain a center of considerable influence that has left its stock of stories about sites, institutions and individuals. A few of the points of interest, some of which lie along the "Mile of History" that extends from its log cabin terminal on the campus of Vincennes University to its southern terminal in front of the Old Cathedral and the George Rogers Clark Memorial, are given here. An attempt is made to tell enough at least to arouse interest in places mentioned. No particular order is followed.

High on the list is St. Francis Xavier Church, more widely known as the Old Cathedral. This church has a continuous record that begins in 1749-216 years ago-when the first building of logs was constructed. It was in front of this first church that the proclamations, edicts and announcements of the early French were made. It was there that Father Gibault administered the oath of allegiance to French inhabitants, pledging them to the American cause in 1778. A second windowless log church replaced the first one in 1786.

The present church was begun in 1826. With its ageless look, soft red brick and a calm dignity not easy to describe, the Old Cathedral impresses the most casual of visitors.

Two bells have served the church. The older and smaller one that still hangs in the church came from France in 1742. It has called the faithful to worship, sounded vespers, and summoned the people to hear both joyous and sad news. A larger and later bell cast with its name, Mary Ann, upon it, is on the porch of Vincennes Seminary, just back of the Cathedral.

One should not go away without visiting the crypt under the main church where Bishop Brute, first to hold that office at Vincennes, and three of his successors, are buried and to observe painted on the ceiling the flags of the four nations that have flown over Vincennes. Near the Cathedral is the old French Burying Ground, the final resting place of priests, Indians, slaves, pani, soldiers, officials and many a habitant. The grave of Father Rivet, designated as the first public school teacher in Indiana and whose employment as such was recommended by George Washington, is in this cemetery.

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Frances Vigo, Spanish trader and faithful friend of George Rogers Clark, after bankrupting himself in the American cause, died in poverty and was buried in Greenwood cemetery. An appropriate marker now indicates his grave. Grave records and burial records of Vincennes suggest many an interesting story.

The George Rogers Clark Memorial, the cornerstone of which was laid on February 25, 1929, an even 150 years after Clark captured the town in 1779, is near the Cathedral. It stands on the site of Fort Sackville and does a richly deserved honor to one of the nations most valiant and devoted, but grossly neglected benfactors. A series of murals on the valulted walls of the memorial commemorate events in which Clark figured prominently. One is callous indeed who can visit this memorial and not be deeply grateful for the man it honors, and feel a tinge of sadness at the tardiness of national recognition.

There are numerous other places that visitors find of great interest. One of these is "Grouseland," the home of William Henry Harrison, first governor of Indiana Territory, victor over the Indians at Tippecanoe and ninth president of the United States. Then there is the old printing office, the old bank, land office, territorial capital and Fort Knox II.

Anyone interested in the history of the midwest will find much to enjoy in Vincennes.

9 - 17 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SA3
NS
9-17-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Opening of Southern Illinois University's new health service facility has been set back to the winter term by plans for expansion of services, according to Dr. Richard V. Lee, health service director.

Completion of the move to 115 Small Group Housing from present quarters at the corner of Washington and Park had been anticipated by the beginning of fall term. It has been rescheduled because of a change in planning which requires more extensive remodeling of the new building and addition of more equipment, Dr. Lee said.

Plans now involve a "phasing from an insurance situation with reliance upon facilities and services outside the University to a program of providing more complete health service on campus," according to Dr. Lee.

When completed, the health service unit at Small Group Housing will have emergency services, a 12-bed infirmary, and diagnostic facilities that include extensive x-ray and laboratory equipment. One of the University's five physicians will be on duty at all times, with two registered nurses on duty each shift.

Funds from the $4.15 per quarter assessed with the activity fee which formerly went into insurance to secure outside services are now being used largely to support the campus health service, he said. "Calamity insurance" to provide for major services not available here is still being held, however.

Full-time undergraduate students who pay the fee will have increased services at no extra cost. Part-time and graduate students who do not will pay a small added charge to cover overhead on such items as x-ray and laboratory work and prescriptions.

-ds-

9 - 17 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Importance of throat cultures in prevention of rheumatic fever was told to some 150 nurses and student nurses attending a seminar at Southern Illinois University Thursday (Sept. 16).

Dr. Alan C. Siegel, associate professor of pediatrics at Northwestern University Medical School, said probing these cultures is the only way to detect the infection.

An awareness of the importance of throat cultures would reduce the number of rheumatic fever cases, Dr. Siegel said. He also told of the importance of medication against streptococcic infection for persons who have had rheumatic fever.

Others on the program, sponsored by the Illinois Heart Association, Illinois Department of Public Health, and Perry County Medical Society, included Roger F. Sondag, chief of the Division of Hospitals and Chronic Illness in the Department of Public Health, and Helen H. Natwick, consultant nurse in the health department's Bureau of School Health.

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9 - 20 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SA3
N5
9-20-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 20 --Purchase of an additional 260 acres of land needed for the Edwardsville campus was approved today by the Southern Illinois University board of trustees. Cost was $250,000. Funds for purchase will be arranged through the Illinois Building Authority.

University President Delyte W. Morris told board members the offer by Wilbur H. and Louise K. Gehring to sell for $250,000 was the result of three years of negotiations and followed condemnation proceedings against one of the six tracts in which a jury fixed fair compensation.

The land is needed now, Morris said, for campus road construction, and contains sites approved tentatively for physical education facilities.

In other action the board implemented its August decision to keep campus doors open to fall term students "to the limit of faculty, staff and building capacities." It approved more than 100 faculty and staff appointments, most of them for periods of a year or less, to meet the emergency need. An additional 75 appointments were approved for the Breckinridge (Ky.) Job Corps Training project, which the University operates for the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

The appointments list for the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses included five visiting scholars. Roman Pina Chan of Mexico was named visiting professor of anthropology. Thomas Kinsella, of Dublin, Ireland, a poet, was named visiting professor of English and artist-in-residence. Miss Helen Ederle, former dean of women at Drury College, was named visiting professor in the Education Division.

Herbert Marshall will be visiting professor in theater for the fall quarter. An Englishman, he has served as director for the Old Vic and Sadlers Wells Theaters, London, and as a consultant for the Indian film industry.

Harold Rosenberg, art critic, advocate of contemporary art and originator of the term, "action painting," was named visiting professor and artist-in-residence for the fall and spring quarters.

Wilmer O. Maedke, a native of Forestville, Wis., was appointed as professor in the Business Division. He comes to the University from Northern Illinois University.

The SIU trustees approved rehabilitation contracts for additional buildings at the Breckinridge Job Corps site and arranged long term repayment to the Illinois Building Authority for funds committed for construction, site acquisition and equipment of buildings on both major campuses. -30-

9 - 20 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 20 --A general construction contract for two additional high rise residence halls and a commons building in University Park was awarded today by the Southern Illinois University board of trustees.

The award was subject to additional bids from mechanical contractors which would bring the total cost in line with engineer estimates, otherwise business affairs vice president John Rendleman said the entire project would have to be advertised for rebidding.

The J. L. Simmons Co., of Decatur, received the general contract on its bid of $6,407,000. Construction involves two 17-story buildings--to be known as Brush Towers--and a commons building with dining hall and service facilities. Simmons also was named for a tentative contract for site development, on its bid of $194,700.

Two subcontracts given approval subject to the same condition were for ventilating equipment and installation. The Ted Kuck company, of Sheboygan, Wis., was named for the two high rise buildings, on its bid of $189,562, while McNeill and Dugger, of Herrin, received the nod for similar work on the commons building, with a bid of $157,475.

Rendleman emphasised that award of the contracts at today's session was contingent upon refiguring of other mechanical bids with the next 45 days. The plumbing and heating bids, in particular, he said, ran well above engineer estimates.

The Simmons firm was general contractor for the first phase of University Park, including 17-story Neely Hall which received its first tenants today.

University Architect Charles Pulley said it was hoped work could start on the new buildings in late October or early November.

-30-

9 - 21 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SA3
NS
9-21-65

SCHOLARS MAKE USE
OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Use of library resources at Southern Illinois University's Carbondale Campus last year climbed 26.3 per cent over the preceding year, according to Ferris S. Randall, librarian.

Circulation figures at the Morris Library here reached 1,341,361 items--books, periodicals, microfilms, maps and other materials.

In addition to on-campus use, the library had a lively trade with other libraries and research agencies, he said. Inter-library loans enable scholars to have access to library materials not available at the institution where they are currently studying or working, he explained.

Last year, 1964-65, Southern loaned 690 items in response to requests from 156 different institutions, coast to coast and from foreign countries as well. Among the requests to borrow from SIU were those from the JFK Memorial Library, California State Library; Exstraktionswerk, Hamburg, Germany; McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Notre Dame Women's College, Tokyo, Japan; and Pretoria State Library, Pretoria, South Africa.

Meanwhile, the SIU library obtained on inter-library loan a total of 1,310 items from 197 other libraries. "We had to send out 1,913 requests to locate the thirteen hundred items needed, however," Randall said.

9 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Southern Illinois farmers will be moving combines into a record acreage of soybeans soon as early varieties shed foliage and the crop matures. With the season come a few suggestions from J. J. Paterson, Southern Illinois University agricultural engineer, for getting combines in proper adjustment and condition for harvesting the beans.

It is especially important to operate the machines in a way that will get the highest yield and the best quality grain possible from the fields. Considerable variation in yield possibilities is apparent this year in various parts of the area because of wide differences in rainfall during the growing season. The plants are short in some areas but have a bountiful growth in others.

Rather heavy recent rains also may pose problems for the soybean harvest by delaying maturity and increasing the weed growth as well as raising the possibility of wet fields when harvest time arrives. Farmers who did not keep soybean fields clean of weeds by using herbicides and cultivation may have combining difficulties. Pushing the harvest as early as possible will be desirable this fall.

Paterson suggests that farmers follow instructions in the manual for the kind of combine they are using to make the special adjustments for harvesting soybeans. The cylinder should be set to run at a slower speed for combining soybeans than for other small grains. It also is necessary to have greater clearance between the cylinder and the concave teeth for soybeans to avoid cracking the beans in the threshing process and lowering the quality. He says the goal should be to remove all the beans from the pods and get them reasonably clean of trash without cracking the grain.

Driving speed and the rate at which the reel turns should be adjusted to the maturity condition of the soybeans. Although some varieties resist shattering more than others, there is danger of losing beans by being knocked out of the pod by the combine reel when the plants have been standing dead ripe in the field for a long time.

-am-

9 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SA3
NS
9-23-65

UNIVERSITY COMBINES
STUDENT SERVICES

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. -- Financial assistance programs for Southern Illinois University students have been combined into a single operation under a reorganization announced this week by SIU President Delyte W. Morris.

The new Office of Student Work and Financial Assistance incorporates the student work program, financial assistance, and scholarships. It is a University-wide operation under the supervision of Ralph W. Ruffner, vice president for student and area services, and John Rendleman, vice president for business affairs.

Frank C. Adams, head of the student work program, will serve as director of the unified program. Raymond De Jarnett and Alice Rector are assistant directors for the Carbondale Campus, with Philip L. Eckert serving as assistant director for the Edwardsville Campus.

The program is designed to operate on an experimental basis until June 30, 1966, when it will be evaluated for inclusion in the University's planned Student Special Services Division, according to the announcement.

"With this new organization, we are able to provide within a single program a variety of assistance and work experiences for any student in keeping with his individual needs and capabilities," Adams said.

Southern's student work program is one of the nation's largest and most diversified, with some 4,000 students working in more than 200 different jobs on campus and more than 3,000 employed off-campus in 200 communities throughout Southern Illinois.

In addition to providing part-time student employment, the office currently administers more than 3,500 scholarships, awards, and loans.

Adams emphasized that the new organization would permit his staff to coordinate decisions as to whether individual students would benefit most from a scholarship, loan or job, or from a combination of any of the three means of financial assistance.

-ds-

9 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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SA3
NS
9-23-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. -- Extensive construction programs are providing housing for increasing numbers of Southern Illinois University students, according to Vernon H. Broertjes, coordinator of housing for the Carbondale Campus.

Broertjes was appointed to the post August 1 after receiving his doctorate in education at Indiana University. He completed work there on his master of business administration degree in 1963, following retirement from 20 years' service in the U.S. Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Broertjes replaced J. Albin Yokie, who left the Carbondale housing post to become director of housing at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee campus.

Broertjes said his task is "to develop and maintain a viable housing structure in accordance with University policy and the demands of an ever-increasing student population."

With completion of the new University Park complex this fall, the University can accomodate approximately 5,000 in single student housing. Apartments and trailers provide housing for 361 married students.

Long-range University planning, however, is based on the expectation that private interests will continue to take care of a portion of the student population in off-campus housing. The boom in building has resulted in 2,000 spaces in off-campus housing ready for fall term, with another 724 anticipated for the winter term.

According to Mrs. Anita B. Kuo, off-campus housing supervisor, this area has improved so significantly that "this year for the first time students can be a little selective."

With space in supervised privately-owned off-campus facilities for 5,000 single undergraduate men and 1,600 women this fall, " we've left behind us the take-it-or-leave-it approach," Mrs. Kuo said. "Now our problem is to see that the new houses do not overstress the 'extras' and that they maintain a good study environment."

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'Extras' seem to be a big factor in new facilities being constructed, Mrs. Kuo said. "Houses with swimming pools are much in vogue this year, and there is one private dormitory with a turkish bath."

Another significant change in off-campus housing trends is the increased demand for room and board, influenced chiefly by higher rents in modern new residence halls. "The combination of room and board falls within the total budget of our students somewhat better than the separate cost of cooking for themselves or buying a meal ticket at the cafeteria," Mrs. Kuo said.

Under a rule adopted by the University Board of Trustees last April, all housing must be operated on a non-discriminatory basis. Private facilities which practice discrimination will be removed from the University's approved list.

The bulk of off-campus student housing is in Carbondale, with about 350 students living in Murphysboro, 300 in Carterville near the SIU Vocational Technical Institute Campus, and "very-few--between 50 and 60" in Herrin and Marion, she said.

-ds-

9 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 629 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois"--a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

GOLCONDA GREW AT POINT OF CONVENIENCE

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

On a recent visit to Golconda in Pope County, an accompanying friend asked, "How were places selected for the location of towns?" Here is part of the answer.

A number of Southern Illinois towns were deliberately planned by promoters and laid out in the woodland. Some of those at wisely chosen sites survived and grew. Others, not so wisely selected, 'died a bornin'. Other towns by no plan at all simply grew up at points of temporary convenience. Those that continued to be points of convenience survived and grew. Others that ceased to remain usefully located passed to join a long, long list of vanished towns. The town being visited was one of the typical point of convenience kind, one that retained its usefulness.

About the mid-1790's, Major James Lusk, titled for his part in the Battle of Cowpens, left the Waxhaw Settlement in the Carolinas to lead a group of settlers toward the Illinois Country. In 1796 he had settled on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio opposite the mouth of Pope County's Lusk Creek. Other immigrants wanting to settle in Illinois came. Lusk built a flat-bottomed boat and began ferrying these people, their livestock, and belongings to the Illinois shore. Lusk's Ferry had begun.

In 1797 Kentucky granted him a license to operate the ferry, already in use, and to keep a tavern and house of entertainment to accomodate travelers. These were on the Kentucky shore. A few log cabins appeared on the Illinois side; Golconda had begun.

Perhaps Golconda should have taken time out for a sesquicentennial in 1947. It may be residents are waiting until 1997 to celebrate a bi-centennial.

-more-

In 1798 Iusk abandoned his first tavern in Kentucky to build a new one in Illinois, made principally from timbers of abandoned keelboats and flatboats. He also laid out roads leading toward the Mississippi and into back-river Illinois. Lusk's Ferry, one of the first to operate regularly on the Illinois section of the Ohio, became a more important one.

Lusk continued to operate his ferry and to open roadways to the north and west until his death in 1803. His wife, Sarah, continued to operate the ferry and on May 7, 1804, was granted a license authorizing her to do so by William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory. As far as has been found, this is the only ferry license issued to a woman in Illinois.

Mrs. Lusk continued operation of the ferry until 1805 when she married Thomas Ferguson who took over its operation. No plat or plan of the town had been made; it had "just growed up." In 1807 it had three small stores, one tavern, two groceries, and about twenty dwellings. It would seem timely that the town be platted. This was not done, however, until 1816 when a village was laid out and given the name of Sarahville for Ferguson's wife. Before that time it had answered to the names of Fiddler's Green or Ferguson's Ferry.

This first platting must have become muddled in some way for a new plat was made in 1817, both being laid out form a cornerstone, still there, on the southeast corner of the courthouse square. This second plat is the one in use today.

In 1817, for some reason, it was decided that the town should have a new name. In the minutes of the meeting of the County Court held on June 24, 1817 an entry says, "Ordered that the town at the seat of justice of Pope County be called Corinth in the room of Sarahville at the request of the proprietors." The judges must have erred somehow, as shown by a second entry of even date that says, "Ordered that the town now called Sarahville, the present seat of jusitce of Pope County, hereafter be called Golconda at the request of the proprietors." No explanation is offered for this second change. The selection of Golconda was for that fabled gem city in India. The record of proceedings is somewhat muddled. Perhaps Golconda really is Corinth.

The first name of the post office, Ferguson's Ferry, was changed to Golconda in 1825. The first courthouse, a two-story log one, was built in 1816 and was replaced by a second one in 1832. The present one of brick was built in 1871.

> "Golconda has seen the rise and decline of river traffic. It was a stopping place for flatboats and keelboats. The first steamboat to ply the Ohio stopped there in the winter of 1811; on the same day that the Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian minister arrived in town. For more than a century steamboats stopped regularly. The river showboat came, had its day of glory, and passed. Many thousands of emigrants crossed by its ferry, plodding their way to a beckoning West. The Cherokee Indians, on their sad trek from their homes in Georgia to the Indian Territory, crossed there. The legend of Sarah Lusk clusters about this point. Stories of buried treasures abound. Practically the entire roster of pioneer crafts and industries came, prospered for a while, and passed from existence. Its sons have gone forth to write their names prominently on the pages of history. Golconda has many a story to tell to a willing listener."

9 - 24 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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9-23-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Phillips Petroleum Co., with headquarters at Bartlesville, Okla., has granted Southern Illinois University, $2,500 for continuing nitrogen fertilizer research under the direction of Joseph P. Vavra, professor of plant industries.

This is the firm's ninth consecutive annual grant-in-aid for Vavra's fertilizer studies. The amounts have increased gradually from the initial grant of $600 in 1957.

Vavra says the current grant will be used in a project to explore the chemical changes brought about in the soil by microorganisms and how this affects the amount of nitrogen available for field crops from applications of anhydrous ammonia.

He has been studying for several years various aspects of nitrogen losses from surface applied nitrogen fertilizer carriers, fertilizer application procedures and rates, and nutrient uptake by plants. A similar grant received from the firm last year was used to study the effects of various rates of nitrogen on the amount of carbon dioxide gas released near the soil surface from decomposing mulching material and how this affected the growth and yields of corn. He reports increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide in the corn field raised yields.

Vavra has been a member of the SIU agriculture faculty since 1951. He received his master's degree from Michigan State University and his doctorate from Purdue University. He is a native of Union Pier, Mich.

-am-

9 - 24 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --A man whose prompt action insured collaboration between North American and Mexican archaeologists that has lasted for more than a decade has been appointed a visiting professor at Southern Illinois University for the current year.

Ramon Pina Chan, whom J. Charles Kelley, director of the SIU Museum, terms "one of the three highest ranking archaeologists of Mexico," will teach part-time in the anthropology department and devote one-third of his time to the Museum.

A skilled museum man, according to Kelley, Pina Chan is conservator-in-chief of archaeology for Mexico's National Museum of Anthropology, professor of anthropology at the National School of Archaeology, University of Mexico, and assessor of the Free Textbook Commission for the national government.

In 1954, Kelley said, "dissident elements in the state government of Durango confiscated all our specimens at the end of our summer field session there. They brought pressure to bear on Pina Chan to induce him to support their political move.

"As a result of his firm stand, the national government reversed the state government, supported our activities and obtained release of our specimens."

Pina Chan is replacing Pedro Armillas, associate professor, who is on leave of absence to serve as a visiting professor this year at the University of Chicago.

9 - 24 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SA3
NS
9-23-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Students are enrolling in record numbers at Southern Illinois University's Vocational Technical Institute Campus, ten miles east of here on Crab Orchard Lake.

The institute occupies the former administration area of the old Illinois Ordnance Plant in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. The 138-acre tract and its buildings were deeded to the University this year by the federal government.

Extensive refurnishing of classroom and shop buildings was completed this summer.

VTI offers 26 one-and two-year technical and vocational training programs, ranging from accounting to electronics and wood technology. Newest is a two-year mortuary science curriculum, added last year.

Graduates of the two-year programs receive associate degrees from SIU, while one-year courses are certificate programs.

-ds-

9 - 27 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SA3
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9-27-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. -- After a year of experimentation with its system of final examinations, Southern Illinois University has returned to a formal "finals week" similar to that used in the past.

The last week of each quarter again will be set aside as a testing period, with examinations given according to campus-wide schedules. During the trial period, this system was abandoned and regular class meetings continued to the end of the term. Each teacher was free to give a final examination during a regular class meeting if he desired.

Robert W. MacVicar, SIU vice president for academic affairs, said the change is being made upon recommendation of academic officials with unanimous approval of the University's Faculty Council. Both faculty members and students had been asked to voice opinions on the matter.

A Faculty Councilreport said returns from a questionnaire given teachers and students indicated mixed reaction, but were somewhat more favorable to the examination week system.

The new plan will include different examination schedules for the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses, based on specific recommendations voiced by faculty representatives. The Carbondale campus schedule will include 50-minute examination periods, the Edwardsville campus schedule 100-minute periods.

MacVicar said evaluation and review of the matter will be continued during and at the end of the current year. In making such evaluation, he said, "it is expected that student reaction will be sought as it was during the period of experimentation just closed."

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SA3
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9-28-65

9 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --For the eighth time since 1957, the Educational Council of 100, Inc., this fall will name a Southern Illinois School Board Member of the Year. Identity will be revealed at the council's annual meeting Oct. 12 in University Center at Southern Illinois University.

Russell D. Rendleman, executive director of the council, mailed 270 nomination forms to administrators of school districts in the lower 31 counties of Illinois, the area covered in the operations of the council. Administrators were asked to nominate their top board members on basis of leadership, service, cooperation, and other evidence that might indicate the merit of the nominee.

Rendleman said a number of excellent nominations have been received. Selection will be made by a committee from the University.

Last year R.A. Bonifield of West Frankfort was selected board member of the year. In 1963 Otis Lutz of Waterloo was the winner. There was no selection in 1962, but in other years the following were named: 1957, Wilbert Schneider of Freeburg; 1958, Robert M. Krebs of Mount Vernon; 1959, Harold D. Stedelin of Centralia; 1960, George McKibben of Dixon Springs; and in 1961, William Handirch of Belleville.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected during the council's annual meeting. The Educational Council of 100 is a group of educators and lay people devoted to advancement of education in the 31 southernmost counties.

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9 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --An exhibition of international prints from the Museum of Modern Art opens the 1965-66 season of art shows at Southern Illinois University, according to Herbert L. Fink, chairman of the art department.

Contemporary artists from many lands are represented, including such printmakers as Dubuffet of France, Giacometti of Sweden, Nolan, Australian-born American, Rauschenberg and Johns both Americans, Janssen of Germany, and Vasarely of Hungary.

The exhibition opened in the Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Mitchell Gallery in the Home Economics Building Sept. 27 and will run through Oct. 18. The public is invited.

9 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --High School publications editors and faculty advisers will meet Saturday, Oct. 2, on Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus for the eleventh annual fall workshop sponsored by the SIU department of journalism.

Sessions, in the Agriculture Building, will be held from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The workshop director, Manion Rice, said chief aim is to help new high school publication advisers.

Number of students attending is limited to three per publication so that the enrollment can be kept to a workable number, Rice said. Last year 364 editors and advisers attended from 64 schools.

Journalism faculty members and other persons experienced in high school yearbook and newspaper advisement will assist participatants in their study of yearbook makeup, ad sales, layouts, and sports and editorial writing.

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9 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL.,Sept. --A.L. Rowse, recognized as one of the foremost living authorities on William Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Age, will visit Southern Illinois University Monday, Oct. 18.

A fellow of both the British Academy and All Souls College, Oxford, Rowse also is a senior research fellow of the Huntington Library in California. He divides his time between England in the summer and California in the winter.

Rowse's book, "William Shakespeare: A Biography," was a 1964 best seller and a Book-of-the-Month Club choice. It won wide critical acclaim and caused much discussion among scholars and critics.

Rowse, Cornish by birth, has been a prolific writer on history of the Elixabethan Age. He also has written a two-volume history of the Churchill family and several volumes of poetry.

A spokesman for the SIU English department, which is sponsoring his visit, said Rowse will present a public lecture at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium of the Wham Education Building. Lecture topic and other information will be announced later.

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9 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
BY ALBERT MEYER

Agriculture means many different things, Prof. Walter J. Wills, chairman of the Agricultural Industries Department at Southern Illinois University, told the audience at an upstate farm-city meeting.

A modern farm is a complex processing operation where the farmer combines varying amounts of complicated machinery, fertilizers and other chemicals, feeds, antibiotics, livestock, land, and know-how to produce food and fiber for consumers in the United States and many nations of the world. Commercial farming today is as complex and dependent on the well being of the total economy as any other industry, he asserted.

Included in agriculture, Wills said, also are the 8.4 million persons who are concerned with marketing and processing the products of the farm, and the 1.1 million who produce the goods and services which farmers use to produce the $37 billions worth of agricultural products for which consumers spend more than $100 billions annually.

Agriculture has been in the throes of rapid technological change as well as declining in number of farms in recent years. Numbers of farms have been declining for many years but they went from 5.7 million farms in the United States in 1949 to 3.6 million in 1963. Estimates are that the number will drop to 2.8 million farms by 1970. One-fourth of the farms were producing four-fifths of the products marketed in 1963 when 46 per cent were producing less than 10 per cent of the marketed products.

Capital goods and skills on the farm go out of date at a high rate today. Accepted farming practices of five or ten years ago--or maybe even a year or two ago--can lead to financial failure today, Wills said. Nor is the end in sight.

The farmer and his co-worker in related businesses and industries must adapt to change and be outward looking. Their interests are broader than happenings on the individual farms, important as that may be. They also are affected by tariff policies, international trade agreements, national and international monetary actions, transportation rates and policies, Pure Food and Drug Administration actions on acceptable chemicals and tolerances, and many other national and world events.

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9 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

Number 630 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois"--a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

1966 IS CENTENNIAL OF MEMORIAL DAY

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Every Southern Illinoisan should be interested in Memorial Day for it is a featured incident in the region's story. The next one to be observed, about eight months from now, is of particular interest because it marks the ending of a hundred years since the first observance of a special Memorial Day at Carbondale's Woodlawn Cemetery. It is recorded as Carbondale's first observance of such a day.

This Carbondale observance, held on April 29, 1866 is the first recorded instance where an entire community was organized and a special day was set aside on which to pay tribute in a formal manner to the soldier dead of the Civil War. Extended research does not reveal any other community in America that had been organized on a community-wide basis so early.

There are several sources from which the bits of information have been gathered to tell the story of Carbondale's first reported observance. One source is the statements made by those who were participants or observers on that first occasion. A number of persons are yet living who heard their accounts first hand.

A written source is the record of the day made by James Green, a cousin of General John A. Logan, and at that time sexton of Woodlawn Cemetery. Support of both sources indicated is furnished by records of the Crab Orchard Christian Church, located about four miles west and south from Carbondale and by those of the First Methodist Church in the town. Later items in the Carbondale paper also offer verification. Written records and traditions are basically consistent.

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Carbondale's observance of its first Memorial Day was an outgrowth of an impromptu one made at Crab Orchard Christian Church two weeks earlier. At that time three men who had come early to attend the services at the country church were sitting on the church steps when they saw a widow and her three children carrying flowers pass along the roadway and turn into the Hiller cemetery beside the church. The men were deeply impressed when they saw the widow and her children turn into the cemetery, clear brush from the veteran father's grave, and place their bouquets upon it. After the church services the three men, by name, Crowell, Wiseman, and Winchester, joined with others to clear and decorate other soldiers' graves. A marker in the little cemetery commemorates their impromptu action.

On the following Monday the three men named came to Carbondale and talked with Col. E.J. Ingersoll, one of the town's civic leaders. Ingersoll readily entered into their plans to hold a community wide observance similar to the earlier one at the country church. Citizens of the community responded readily and gave full support. It was thus that the first recorded observance of the Carbondale community came to be.

The 1866 observance at Carbondale's Woodlawn Cemetery differed from earlier recorded ones. It was organized and promoted on a community wide basis, and all citizens were invited to participate. It also is the first recorded instance where the lead was taken by returned veterans, a feature continued thereafter.

At the appointed hour the assembled veterans, 219 of them, were formed in columns at the Methodist Church by Col. Ingersoll, marshall of the day, and marched to Woodlawn Cemetery, five blocks away. It is recorded that Gen. John A. Logan marched with the men. After an invocation those present heard Logan pay tribute to the soldiers who had defended the Union. They heard him say- "Every man's life belongs to his country and no man has a right to deny it when his country calls for it." This must have been said in an impressive manner that prompted Green to record it in his account.

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After Logan's talk those assembled went about clearing and decorating the graves of their deceased comrades. Tradition tells us the grave of a soldier of the South, no longer an enemy, was decorated in like manner as the others. The grave of another soldier, name unknown, came in for special attention. A spray of flowers was placed on his grave, as one "known only to God."

The pattern set at this first Memorial Day observed on a community wide basis with returned veterans as principal participants furnished the pattern suggested by Logan, twice Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his famous General Order No. 11, issued May 5, 1868. It was the general procedure followed as long as the number of members was sufficient and they were physically able to conduct Memorial Day services.

With a decreasing number of surviving veterans able to participate, observances of the day became more and more vested in a younger generation. Veterans of later wars came to fill the thinning ranks. Those of the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War and later conflicts have taken over.

Emphasis on the military has not decreased. An added emphasis however, has come in the honoring of all civilians who have contributed to the liberties and well being of the people.

Since the enduring pattern for the observance of Memorial Day as a community-wide effort under the general direction of returned veterans began at Woodlawn Cemetery in Carbondale a hundred years ago, it appears highly proper that proper recognition be made. To that end an organization of its civic minded citizens, incorporated as a non-profit organization known as the Carbondale Memorial Day Association, has been formed for the purpose of properly recognizing those facts. On a national scale steps are being taken to forever recognize the reverence of the occasion by setting the site - Woodlawn Cemetery - apart as a National Historic Monument.

-30-

9 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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FILLERS

Pina Chan, conservator in chief of the Mexican National Museum of Anthropology, is a visiting professor at Southern Illinois University.

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Southern Illinois University's Morris Library lends original prints by American and international artists to SIU students and faculty.

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Southern Illinois University's Morris Library exchanges materials with other libraries as far away as Toyko; Hamburg, Germany; and Pretoria, South Africa.

Southern Illinois University's Little Grassy Lake Camp provides outdoor recreation experience for 400 retarded and handicapped persons each year.

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Southern Illinois University's Extension Division provides college-credit courses for inmates of state and federal prisons.

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Southern Illinois University's Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections has provided training for prison officials from Honduras, Viet Nam, United Arab Republic, Iran, Korea and British Guiana.

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Southern Illinois University is planning a $4 million housing project for 350 student families, the first ever financed by the Federal Housing Administration.

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Southern Illinois University microbiologist Carl C. Lindegren is considered the world's foremost authority on yeast cells.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University's 400-acre Pine Hills biological research center contains 1,500 species of flowering plants.

Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education cooperates with the Illinois Bankers Association in conducting an annual school for junior bank executives.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University has trained more than 300 Peace Corps workers.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University is headquarters of the International Conference of Weekly Newspaper Editors, which has members in 20 nations.

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Southern Illinois University's Museum is using aerial surveys to locate thousand-year-old Indian homes, farms, burial grounds and ceremonial sites.

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Southern Illinois University botanist Robert H. Mohlenbrock has catalogued 58 kinds of ferns found in Southern Illinois.

* * * * *

Jose L. Amoros and Maria L. Canut, internationally-known researchers on the School of Technology faculty at Southern Illinois University, received the 1964 Science Prize of Francisco Franco, top Spanish science award.

* * * * *

Southern Illinois University faculty members were called upon as consultants to help establish a science program at the University of Aleppo, Syria.

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Southern Illinois University offers more than 120 separate courses in engineering and other areas of technical study through its School of Technology.

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Technology has been part of the Southern Illinois University educational program since 1908, when manual arts courses were offered for students preparing to teach.

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9 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Homesick undergraduates are regular users of current newspapers at Morris Library, said Ferris S. Randall, librarian, as Southern Illinois University prepares to join in observation of National Newspaper Week, Oct. 10-16.

The library receives 169 newspapers which are available in the study lounge of the library building for the researcher in current events or the youth who is hungry for news of his home town. There are 82 papers from Illinois publishers, "and we would like to have at least one paper from each county," Randall said.

The University has students from every county in the state.

Pointing out the value of newspapers to historians and other social science scholars, Randall said the University has spent $65,000 in recent months for microfilm copies of back files.

Southern is cooperating with the State Historical Library in its long-range program of microfilming the back files of Illinois newspapers, and is furnishing the volumes of area publications which it has accumulated over the years, Randall said.

Students from other states and even from some foreign countries may also seek out home-town news in the library's newspaper collection, which includes 41 publications from other states and 18 foreign newspapers.

The oldest copy of a newspaper in the collection is a microprint of the Boston Newsletter dated 1704. Microfilm copies of the London Times dating from 1785, of the New York Times from its first issue in 1851 and of the Wall Street Journal from its inception in 1889 are available.

Newspaper files extending into the past offer the rich treasure of "living history" for researchers--both student and faculty, according to John Clifford, history scholar and social science librarian. And microfilm is the gift of modern technology that has enabled the SIU library to secure some 20,000 reels of microfilmed newspaper files--area, state, national and foreign, he said.

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N5
9-30-65

9 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Students at Southern Illinois University have gotten the equivalent of 80 years' use from lounge and cafeteria furniture in the four-year-old University Center.

That's according to the arithmetic of Center Director Clarence G. Dougherty, who pointed out that experts on the matter figure furniture in such buildings gets use in just one year equal to 20 years in a private home.

Open 16 hours a day, seven days a week, the Center has about 20,000 visitors in any single day. And most of them sit down somewhere, which makes a respectable total of cushion contacts per year.

How ever you add it up, Dougherty said, SIU students are pretty considerate and careful of their University Center.

"Students at Southern have an appreciation for good things and take care of attractive furnishings," he declared.

Student workers replaced seat and back covers on cafeteria chairs before opening of the fall term, while inmates in the Menard State Prison upholstery school completely tore down and rebuilt 55 couches and 40 chairs used in the Center's Magnolia Lounge and TV room.

"None of the furniture was damaged--it had just suffered the normal wear of lots of use," Dougherty said. "When we furnished the Center four years ago, we followed the philosophy that if we gave students good furniture they would take care of it, and I'd say that we have been proven right."

-ds-

10 - 1 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Farmers are not likely to grow corn in livestock watering tanks without soil, but that is what Aristotel J. Pappelis, a Southern Illinois University botanist, is doing in trying to find the cause and cure for stalk rot in corn. This production of plants without soil in tanks and feeding them with water containing necessary nutrients for growth is called hydroponics.

Stalk rot is not a new farming problem but it is one getting much attention from scientists. It is costing Illinois farmers about $75,000,000 annually in corn losses, and agronomists are warning this is a bad year for it in some kinds of corn under certain fertilizing conditions. Farmers may expect much fallen corn in some of the early maturing fields because weather conditions have been favorable for the fungus disease.

Pappelis says he has pinpointed susceptibility to stalk rot to certain types of cells which die early in the plant's development. The rot fungus grows in the dead cells, weakening the stem so it breaks off easily from the weight of the stalk or from wind. He has been conducting basic research on the problem for about ten years and has presented several papers on the subject at scientific meetings. Research on stalk rot also has been carried on at other institutions.

Anything that increases the plant's proneness to stalk rot increases the rate at which the cells die and vice versa, Pappelis says. Some corn varieties have more resistance than others, so plant breeders can work at the problem by building more resistance into corn plants by controlling the genetic factors accounting for the early death of cells.

The fertilizing program also has a bearing on corn's susceptibility to stalk rot, according to the SIU botanist and other researchers. A lack of potassium seems to bring an early breakdown of the stalk's cell structure, opening the way for a heavy invasion of the stalk rot fungus.

-more-

In 1964 field experiments at Ewing in cooperation with Lester Boone, University of Illinois extension agronomist, Pappelis found cell death rates lowest in plots to which only potassium was added, and greater when the potassium was combined with varying rates of phosphorus, nitrogen and other nutrients. In the same year Pappelis developed a pilot experiment to see if he could grow corn without soil for more controlled studies of the effect of plant nutrients on corn's susceptibility to stalk rot. He was certain he could eliminate more of the variables present when growing plants in soil.

He used crushed rock in three six-foot livestock watering tanks to anchor the plant root system and fed the plants with nutrients in water circulating continually through the tanks. FS Services, Inc., an Illinois-Iowa Farm Bureau affiliate, contributed $500 to help finance the experiment. Pappelis says each tank setup costs about $200. High, medium, and low rates of potassium were used with one combination of other nutrients in the feeding experiment. He observed no extensive differences in the rate of cell death in the stalks between the tanks although plants in the high potassium solution were stunted and silked about two weeks later than those in the other two tanks. Corn is the one getting the medium rate of potassium had the most vigourous growth.

The results were promising enough to prompt a more extensive hydroponics test in a Murphysboro greenhouse this year (1965). Nine tanks were used to test the effect on cell death rate and stalk rot proneness of varying combinations of high and low levels of potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen in the plant nutrient solution. The Illinois Producers Seed Company, another Farm Bureau affiliate, provided $600 toward the experiment.

Pappelis is happy with the responses in the 1965 experiments and hopes to enlarge the project next year. Early indications showed the importance of potassium in maintaining stalk strength. Rather early stalk breakage was observed in some Tanks. He has confined his study to growth characteristics and has not collected yield data.

Two fellow botanists, Walter Schmid and William Ashby; and SIU soil scientist Joseph Vavra are assisting in various aspects of the study. Kuo-Chun (Paul) Liu, SIU graduate student from Tsoying, Taiwan, was responsible for recording plant growth, caring for the tanks, and renewing the nutrient solution each week. -am-

10 - 1 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SA3
N5
10-1-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Bids will be recalled here Oct. 21 for plumbing, heating and other mechanical work on two additional 17-story residence halls and a commons building at Southern Illinois University.

Although a $6.4 million general construction contract on the project was approved conditionally earlier this month, SIU's board of trustees turned down most mechanical work bids because they were above engineer estimates.

The project--one tower for women and one for men with a total capacity of 1,632 students--will be an addition to the University Park residence development. The first stage, including one tower and three men's halls plus a commons, was occupied except for one building this month.

Bids on the addition, received Sept. 9, totaled $11,347,524. The J. L. Simmons Co. of Decatur was awarded the general contract subject to revised bids on other work. Two mechanical bids, for ventilation of the towers and commons were approved, but all others were rejected. The re-bid is set for 2:30 p.m. Oct. 21 at Morris Library Auditorium.

John Rendleman, vice president for business affairs, said the whole project will be readvertised unless the new bids are in line with estimates.

--pb--

10 - 1 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SA3
N5
10-1-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Southern Illinois University School of Agriculture faculty members took part in the programs of 42 different adult education meetings at 29 locations in Illinois during the last year, according to a summary just issued by Ralph A. Benton, the School's adult education supervisor.

The number of persons involved, the variety of subjects, and the kind of meetings indicate the continuing importance of adult education in agriculture today, Benton says.

The meetings ranged from noncredit evening adult farmer classes sponsored by high school vocational agriculture departments to workshops, field days, and assorted specialized meetings for farmers and others concerned with agriculture. Meeting attendance ranged from seven for a specialized meeting on egg quality in Huntley to more than 400 at a corn-soybean clinic in Belleville, sponsored by a local farm equipment company. Total registered attendance for the year was 2,735 persons, averagin more than 60 per meeting.

Nineteen School of Agriculture faculty members were involved in the programs. The adult education activity covered by Benton's report did not include hundreds of other individuals or informal groups consluting with members of the School's faculty by mail or in person about special agricultural problems, or touring the School's teaching and research facilities. Nor did the report include participation of most of the faculty members in professional meetings during the year.

Adult education meetings covered by Benton's report included farmers' adult classes in a dozen high schools from Assumption on the north to Wolf Lake on the south; 11 agriculturally related meetings sponsored by special groups or agencies, mostly in the southern half of the state; and seven workshops, field days, and conferences on the Southern Illinois University campus.

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10 - 4 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Proof that meaty, menu-sized channel catfish can be reared and brought to the table from strip mine ponds has been demonstrated by a Southern Illinois University graduate student.

Working through SIU's cooperative Fisheries Research Laboratory, Frank Bulow, a graduate student in zoology, has weighed in a herd of some 4,000 baby channel cats he set out to pasture in eight strip ponds last year in July. Then they barely tipped the balance-scale at half an ounce. Now, after a year-long diet of commercial fish food, they are a spanking two pounds.

That, says Bulow, is a rate of growth comparable to what is achieved on commercial catfish farms. But the deeper strip ponds permit heavier populations of fish and present fewer problems with oxygen depletion, since competing forms of life in them is almost nil.

Bulow's herd was reared on trout pellets, a hatchery food also popular in catfish farming operations. He fed his cats daily up until they stopped eating altogether last November, when water temperatures dropped below 50 degrees.

The fingerlings fasted until April, when daily handouts were resumed: between 4 and 10 pounds of the floating pellets were cast on each of the ponds, which ranged from one fifth to one half an acre in size.

The ponds are near DeSoto on land owned by Joe Moroni, restaurant owner and sportsman who for several years has helped sponsor SIU research linked to commercial fish rearing possibilities in the area.

Bulow's research included built-in controls that proved pellet-feeding accounted for the cats' booming growth. In one pond he added a second dish--fathead minnows. After three months he quit feeding that group pellets. Left with only fatheads to eat, they grew to a scant quarter of a pound.

-more-

Catfish in three other ponds had both pellets and minnows available to them for the whole year. They grew no larger than those who had only pellets to eat.

The ponds average 10 feet deep, and are in good chemical balance--neither highly acid or highly alkaline, as are some water-filled strip pits. Earlier studies by the laboratory, in which Bulow assisted Director William Lewis, showed that channel catfish will reproduce themselves in ponds fed from strip pits.

Bulow's experiment would seem to suggest a dollars-and-sense business opportunity. The going wholesale rate for fish pellets is 11 cents a pound; channel catfish like those reared by Bulow sell for about 70 cents a pound. The yield in the experiment was about a pound of fish for a pound of food.

Bulow, whose studies will go into a master's degree thesis, reported one other favorable result. Moroni's restaurant patrons passed a verdict on the first pellet-fed fish set before them--the taste, they said, was"surpassing." Apparently, the clear, cool, plantless mine-pond water makes a difference.

-pb-

10 - 5 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Teen-age vocalists from 24 area high schools will rehearse all day, then perform in a twilight public concert Saturday (Oct. 9) at the annual Southern Illinois High School Choral Clinic.

Sponsored by the music department at Southern Illinois University, the choral clinic will attract some 1200 students this year, according to Robert Kingsbury, SIU director of choirs.

Guest conductor for the 1965 clinic is William Peterman of New Trier High School, Winnetka. Peterman, who holds bachelor's, master's and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern University, has also taught at Ripon College and at Northwestern.

The 60-voice University Choir and the 36-member Male Glee Club, both directed by Kingsbury, will participate in the concert. Susan McClary of Carbondale is accompanist for the choir.

As an added feature, Marianne Webb, new assistant professor of music, will perform an organ accompaniment to some of the numbers.

The concert is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium. The public is invited to attend without charge.

The following schools will send choral groups, accompanied by their directors, to the clinic:

Anna-Jonesboro high school, Jane Key, director; Ashley Twp. high school district 100, Paul E. Daniels; Benton high school, Charles W. Taylor; Cairo high school, Robert L. Dotson; Carlyle Community Unit No. 1 high school, Ann Cotton Pollock; Centralia Twp. high school, J.T. Alexander; Cobden Unit school, Kathern P. Newton; Columbia high school, James M. McHaney.

Also Harrisburg Community Unit No. 3, John Snork; DuQuoin Twp. high school, Donald G. Loucks; Highland Community high school, Lester L. Davis; Johnston City high school, Regina Sanders; Madison high school, Valerie Kunze Stevens; Marion high school, Yolande Peterson; Mt. Vernon high school, W.H. Beckmeyer and Tal Smith.

Also New Athens high school, Jean Ellen Smith; North Clay Community high school, Louisville, Richard A. Nagel; Ridgway high school, Paul E. Cotton; Salem Community high school, Lloyd E. Collins; Shawnee high school, Wolf Lake, Meta Cozby; Tamms high school, Thomas Hawkins; Thebes high school, Edna Walker, and West Frankfort high school, Eugene Norton.

SA3
N5
10-5-65

10 - 5 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Office secretaries will converge on Southern Illinois University campus Oct. 23 for an all-day conference. The meeting is sponsored by the Carbondale chapter of the National Secretaries Association and SIU.

Sessions, which start at 9 a.m. in Muckelroy Auditorium of the Agriculture Building, will continue until 3 p.m., both SIU faculty members and non-academic specialists taking part.

Following greetings from Robert Hill, dean of the School of Business, there will be talks by Harves Rahe, chairman of the SIU department of secretarial and business education, I. P. Brackett, chairman of the department of speech correction, and R. W. Poos of International Business Machines Corp.

Miss Nancy Sorenson of Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, and Harry Bauernfeind of the department of secretarial and business education will talk during the afternoon session.

Mary Routh Beem of the SIU Graduate School office is president of the local secretaries' chapter and Arthella Baird of the SIU Foundation office is vice president.

--tt--

10 - 7 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Now's the Time
To Renovate Lawns

There still is time to give tired, spotty lawns a shot in the arm before winter so they will be healthier and better looking next spring, says C. W. Lobenstein, Southern Illinois University School of Agriculture turf specialist.

This involves raking the lawn vigorously to remove trash and matted grass clippings, seeding spots where the grass cover is thin or where crabgrass is a problem, removing leaves, and adding fertilizer. However, it already is too late in the season to do a complete renovation or to start a new lawn. Such work should have been done a month or more ago, Lobenstein says.

Cleaning the lawn by raking thoroughly is advisable before fertilizing and adding seed in sparse areas. Matted grass clippings and fallen leaves should be raked out and removed from the lawn because they really perform no useful purpose unless they are worked into the soil to decay and add to the organic matter. Shredding leaves on the lawn in the fall is not as desirable as some persons believe, he says. Unless the shreddings can be worked into the soil--something not likely to be done in an extablished lawn--it merely becomes matted in the grass with the lawn clippings and does not decay.

A liberal fall application of fertilizer is desirable for giving the lawn grass a good late growth boost and putting it in good shape for winter dormancy. Lobenstein recommends distributing an all-purpose fertilizer, such as 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium), evenly on the lawn at the rate of about 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. At this rate a 50-pound bag would be enough for a 50-by-100-foot lawn area.

Persons who have bothersome spots of crabgrass in the lawn and have not used one of the herbicides for killing the weed grass may reseed those spots satisfactorily now by chopping or raking it out, loosening the soil surface, and seeding in desirable kinds of grass. Crabgrass usually dies soon after the first freezing weather in fall.

-am-

10 - 7 - 65
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10-7-65

Number 631 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

OLD COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Two years ago the writer attended a meeting of the friends and former students of vanished Ewing College. That meeting was to dedicate a marker that had been placed in a corner of a lot in the town from which the Franklin County College took its name.

Last Saturday (Oct. 2) the meeting of the Ewing College Alumni Association was attended. About a hundred were present. Among those attending was the Reverend A.E. Prince, once a student there who later became its president and was serving in that office when Ewing closed, forty years ago.

Though the writer never was a student at Ewing it always has held more than passing interest. It was the school attended by the very few of our vicinity who "went away to school." Ewing was about the only college of which our locality knew and perhaps would have been the one attended had circumstance permitted that luxury.

It was interesting to meet and talk with those who were in attendance there sixty or more years ago. It likewise was interesting to pause and quietly listen to those who were students at Ewing in those long past days. Listening, one sensed a bit of something like nostalgia, a very natural feeling. The pleasures that came to old classmates as they met and talked was very evident. Many names familiar to those with some knowledge of Ewing's story were heard often. There was recurring mention of Logossians, Pythagorians, Willard Hall, the Boys' Dormitory, and Carnegie Library along with the names of former students and of those who taught there.

All revealed a regret at the passing of the old college. No one however, was heard to express bitterness at a fate that decreed Ewing's closing at the end of more than a half century.

-more-

Aside from the marker dedicated two years ago, the venerable old pine trees and the lettered stone lintel that says "Carnegie Library" lying beside the marker, there is no physical evidence to indicate that a college ever stood there. It would not be fair however to say that the legacy it conferred upon the region vanished with the college buildings. The influence of such schools, never easy to measure, lingers.

Ewing may be considered as typical of numerous colleges and academies that have come and gone at a dozen places in Southern Illinois. A few of them are listed here with a fleeting glimpse of each.

One of the region's very early "institutions of higher learning" was Rock Spring Seminary, first located between O'Fallon and Lebanon in St. Clair County. Begun by John Mason Peck under the name of Rock Spring Seminary, it became Alton College, and later Shurtleff College, before it was absorbed by Southern Illinois University as the Alton branch of Southern's Edwardsville campus.

Another school, later to become Shiloh College, was founded at Shiloh Hill, Randolph County, in the early 1830's. So far as has been found this "progressive" school was the first one in Illinois to furnish its students with free textbooks. Among those attending at Shiloh Hill was the youthful John A. Logan later to attain fame as a major general and United States senator. The building that once housed the school is still standing. A few years ago a copy of a charter granted to it by the state legislature still hung in one of its rooms.

Another college first chartered at DeSoto began under Presbyterian guidance in an unfinished building in Carbondale on May 1, 1857. (There still is a flock of unfinished school buildings in Carbondale). Closed during the Civil War it reopened as Southern Illinois College on October 13, 1866, with 13 students. Within three years its enrollment had reached 300. With the establishment of Southern Illinois Normal University in the same town, support declined. Southern Illinois College did not operate after 1870. The brick foundation-walls of its basement are still visible.

Creal Springs College, about which much tradition still lingers, was opened by Grace Brown Murrah and her husband, Henry Clay Murrah, on September 22, 1884. At its largest, Creal Springs College had a faculty of 15. Music and other subjects generally considered cultural received emphasis. Financial difficulties caused this school to close, the last students leaving on Christmas Eve, 1916. Mrs. Murrah lived on until 1929 vainly hoping to reopen the school to which she had devoted 39 years of her life. No memorial marks the school's location.

Another college, Haywood Collegiate Institute, made possible by a generous gift from George Haywood and matching funds by Fairfield citizens, opened there on September 1, 1886. Its enrollment reached 250, coming from six states. It promised well. On the morning of November 1, 1889 the college building burned and the school closed. In October 1957, 23 former students coming from several states met at the site of the school. It was their first formal gathering in 67 years. A stone monument that includes the original cornerstone and a bronze plaque marks the school's site.

This listing of once hopeful institutions of learning could go on to considerable length. It would include McLeansboro College, Enfield Academy, Benton Academy, Equality Academy, Union Academy at Jonesboro, and perhaps a dozen others. Among them all only one, McKendree College, survives. While the influence of these schools cannot be measured there can be no denial that it was great.

10 - 8 - 65
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SA3
IN5
10-8-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Southern Illinois University's entire student body will be surveyed by questionnaire in the near future to give every student a chance to express his feelings on his place in the university.

Claude Coleman, chairman of a student-faculty commission on student participation in university affairs and the role of the university in society, said the questionnaire will be an invitation to every student to voice his opinions honestly and freely.

Coleman, a professor in the SIU English department, said he believes students' answers will give the commission a clearer picture of actual student interests and potential areas of student discontent.

A central purpose of the commission is to study and make recommendations for improvement of communications between all parts of the university, and especially between faculty, administration and student.

In appointing members to the commission earlier this year, SIU President Delyte W. Morris charged them with the responsibility of "exploring the ways and means of promoting the welfare of all students."

"It cannot be said too often that this University and all universities should exist solely for the welfare of students," Morris said in a letter to commission members. "In a rapidly growing University where communication at all levels becomes more difficult, we must seek to discover more effective ways of talking to and understanding each other."

Commission members include students and faculty members from both the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses of Southern.

-bh-

10 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Three-fourths of the calories in the diet of the people of India are obtained from carbohydrates, principally cereal grains, and only 15 per cent from fats a Southern Illinois University visiting professor of food and nutrition said Thursday (Oct. 7).

In contrast, the United States diet draws 44 per cent of its calories from fat, Eleanor Barnes told an organization of Southern Illinois and Northern Kentucky dietitians meeting on the campus.

Dr. Barnes participated in a symposium at the Medical College, University of Baroda in India, and is working on a food and nutrition textbook for Indian universities.

"Only 10 per cent of the Indian people are vegetarians because of religious taboos," she said. "The other 90 per cent could eat meat but a large proportion do not. The Hindus do not eat beef, the Muslims eat no pork. That leaves only lamb, mutton and some chicken, but the meats are far from appetizing.

"Since little refrigeration is available, even in institutions, the live animals are driven along the street to the bazaars and are killed one at a time as needed and portions sold without chilling or aging. They have no fat and the meat is tough."

Milk is obtained from cows and from water buffalo in about equal proportions, Prof. Barnes said. In comparison with cow's milk, which has about 4 per cent butterfat, the milk from water buffalo contains about 8 per cent butterfat. All milk is delivered to homes by bicycle and dipped from large cans, so must be boiled before using.

Oils for cooking are principally derived from peanuts but also from mustard seed, sesame and, in the south, cocoanuts.

Dr. Barnes was the luncheon speaker for a workshop of the Southern Illinois-Northern Kentucky Dietetic Association, co-sponsored by the SIU Division of Technical and Adult Education.

Other speakers were Mrs. Frances Crain of Chicago, program consultant, National Dairy Council, and Glen Zilmer, administrator, Holden Hospital.

The workshop was directed by Mrs. Mildred Hudson, dietitian at the Anna State Hospital, president of the regional dietetic association, and Mrs. Lois Beauchamp of Carbondale, incoming president. -lj-

10 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SA3
N5
10-8-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --A "sudden jolt" treatment that has nothing to do with shock therapy is working minor miracles for some selected patients at Anna State Hospital.

It is simply a week at camp, a week in which patients and staff members live in "family groups" with no locked doors, no routines and no rules and regulations. The effect on many of them, according to Anna State recreation director Lee Jacobson, has been "only a little short of amazing."

Started as an experiment two years ago, the program takes Anna patients to Southern Illinois University's Little Grassy Lake camp. They trade their hospital garb for sports clothes and their aimlessness for a new freedom of movement and choice. When they step off the bus that takes them to camp, they answer roll call for the last time until they leave a week later.

The camp experience itself is no different from that offered throughout the summer to Little Grassy's regular customers. The patients ride horses, swim, go on campouts and cook-outs, go to Sunday morning services in an outdoor chapel shaded by oak and hictory trees overlooking the lake. If they want to carry matches, they can. If they want to take a bath every night, the wash houses are open to them (at the Hospital, they bathe once a week, on schedule). Razors are openly available for the men to shave with. Pots of coffee and hot chocolate are in round-the-clock requisition at the camp dining hall and staff attendants--dressed in civvies just like the patients--are in round-the-clock presence as fellow campers, not as authority figures.

What happens, in many cases, is that long-standing defenses built up by patients against the demands and hurts of the "outside world" tend to disappear. The outward signs of acute anxiety--constant drumming of the fingers or wringing of hands--may vanish within a day. Chronically disturbed patients who may not have uttered a voluntary sentence for years begin to converse freely and to respond positively to their surroundings and companions. -more-

Jacobson says in some cases campers have asked to be taken off the tranquilizing drugs that have sustained them for years in the hospital.

A key to the program's success, Jacobson believes, is the "democratic process" that operates at every level. In their family units, the patients are asked to plan their own activities for each day and the majority rules. The activities aren't all play and no work. At the stables, for example, they not only ride the horses, but saddle them, curry them and lock the stall doors.

The freedom to choose and to come and go as they please, Jacobson reports, "serves to give the patients back their identities as individuals." Improvement in several cases has been so marked that patients have been given subsequent releases from the hospital.

Campers are selected by hospital teams representing their wards. The only criteria are that patients be completely ambulatory and have enough contact with reality to function in the natural, flexible camp environment.

Initially, the hospital staff figured two advantages from the program: it could provide the sudden jolt, the release from a long pattern of hospitalization, that might break the "chronicity" of mental illness. And it could provide staffers a chance to observe the patient in a community-like social situation, to see if he was ready for release.

The payoff, according to Jacobson, has been much bigger. Not only the patients, but hospital ward-workers have benefitted: "they began to see their charges as total personalities, and they formed entirely new attitudes about their relationships with patients."

The camp, now closing a four-week fall session, has afforded some "eye-opening experiences," Jacobson says. Some patients have completely reversed their roles: a mute, severely inhibited, middle aged man has suddenly become a leader in his group; a young boy so withdrawn from society that "he had no desire to be with other people" began making contact. A 78-year-old woman who had all but abandoned personal attention put on makeup for a sightseeing and shopping trip to Carbondale (a favored special activity) and has become a model of good grooming.

Winner of a Francis J. Gerty Award of Merit by Gov. Kerner, the program has one more year to go under present funding. Jacobson hopes it will be picked up, continued and extended to cover patients at other state hospitals.

"When they come to camp, look around, and realize they're on their own, changes start taking place almost immediately," says Jacobson. "What's happening here is something you don't expect in an instituition." -pb-

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10-8-65

10 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Southern Illinois University's fall term enrollment totals 24,502, Registrar Robert McGrath reported today. It is an all-time high and an increase of 4,031, or 19.7 per cent, over the 1964 fall quarter.

Greatest increase was in the freshman class, McGrath said. There are 9,669 first year students enrolled, 36 per cent more than the 7,065 listed last fall. Graduate School enrollment also zoomed, he said, the 3,260 registered being 20 per cent higher than the 2,742 registered last year.

Enrollment figures do not include extension or adult education classes, McGrath said.

The Carbondale campus and nearby Vocational-Technical Institute have 17,356 students, an increase of 3,509 over last year's 13,847.

The Edwardsville campus, including the Alton and East St. Louis centers, has an enrollment of 7,146, up 502 from last year's 6,624.

-30-

10 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Some 5,000 Southern Illinois University students are expected to visit displays and talk with representatives of more than 30 industrial, governmental and educational organizations here Tuesday, October 19.

Scheduled from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the University Center, the fifth annual Career Day will offer information on employment opportunities for both men and women in all academic areas, according to Wes Sandness, assistant director of the SIU Placement Service.

The event, sponsored by the University with the assistance of members of Alpha Kappa Psi, professional business fraternity, is an expansion of the Chicagoland Career Day held in October for the past four years, Sandness said.

"Interest has been so high, both among prospective employers and students, that we have had to broaden the scope of the program," he said.

In addition to the Chicago area, firms from South Bend and Indianapolis, Ind.; Hazelwood and St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; and Springfield will be represented.

This will be the first time the Career Day has been conducted as an all-University event, with personnel from the Edwardsville Campus participating.

-ds-

10 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SA3
NS
10-8-65

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Revisions of experimental high school textbooks prepared in nationwide earth science and geography curriculum projects soon will be available for further testing in cooperating schools, says one of the authors, Douglas B. Carter, Southern Illinois University geography professor.

Publications in the Earth Science Curriculum Project include a high school textbook and laboratory manual entitled "Investigating the Earth," a teacher's guide, and a set of reference pamphlets for the course. Carter and David L. Jones, newly-appointed SIU associate professor of geography, were among 40 writers from the fields of geography, geology, astronomy, meteorology, and science education who produced the experimental texts during the 1964 Summer Writing Conference at the University of Colorado, Boulder. The group revised the materials at a similar eight-weeks conference last summer after a year of testing in selected high schools.

The nationwide project is being conducted by the American Geological Institute under National Science Foundation grants. The materials lean heavily toward geology and astronomy approaches to earth science--the composition and history of the earth and its relation to the universe.

Carter also is one of the authors of a unit on "Fresh Water Resources" as part of a high school geography curriculum project conducted by the Association of American Geographers under a National Science Foundation grant. A revision, based on suggestions from testing in selected high schools last year, will be used for more testing during the current school year under the general direction of Roger E. Robinson, principal of University School, SIU educational research laboratory school. The unit contains three general sections--physical conditions of water balance, important ways to manage water for beneficial advantages, and a regional example.

Carter, a climatologist and water resources specialist, joined the SIU faculty in 1964 after six years on the Syracuse University faculty. Jones, a meteorology and natural science specialist with the Travelers Research Organization at Hartfort, Conn., came to the SIU geography faculty in September.

-am-

10 - 12 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --First of a series of three "concerts for young people," sponsored by the Morning Etude Club of Carbondale and Murphysboro, will be presented Oct. 20 at 3 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium at Southern Illinois University.

Various University ensembles will be featured at the concerts, with proceeds from the sale of tickets--$1 for the season, 50 cents at the door--used by the club to purchase musical instruments for area schools, according to Mrs. Ann Spurbeck, club spokesman.

The University Orchestra, directed by Herbert Levinson, former concertmaster for the Birmingham Symphony, will perform at the Oct. 20 concert.

Two University students, Paul Wicker of Steeleville and Russell Riepe of Vienna, will play a two-piano arrangement of "Carnival of the Animals," with Thomas Hall, assistant professor of music, conducting.

Guest performer will be Don Wooters of Odin, a high school senior selected for this honor in auditions held by the club last spring, Mrs. Spurbeck said. Wooters will play a Haydn trumpet concerto.

Other selections on the program will be "Comedian's Gallop" by Kabalevsky and "Dance Macabre" by Saint-Saens.

10 - 12 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --A half-hour television program featuring area prep and Southern Illinois University sports news will make its debut Oct. 21 over WSIU-TV (Ch. 8) at the University campus.

Host on the 6:30 p.m. show, "Sports Panorama," will be Ron Hines of Hamilton, Mo., SIU graduate student who was formerly associated with the University of Missouri sports publicity office. Hines was also a sports researcher for the Big Eight Conference.

Program Producer Dave Rochelle said interviews with Southern Illinois high school coaches and selected "preview" films of their teams in action will be an integral part of the show. Videotape segments of SIU games and commentary by Saluki coaches will be included. Non-school sports such as sailboating and hunting will be covered as well.

The program is being logged as a weekly Thursday evening feature during the school year, Rochelle said.

-pb-

10 - 12 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- One of the nation's leading authorities on religious education, Milton D. McLean, is serving as a visiting professor for the fall quarter at Southern Illinois University.

McLean is director of the Religious Affairs Center at Ohio State University, where he has been a faculty member since 1948. Prior to that, he served three years as president of Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill.

McLean has written or contributed to more than a half-dozen books on religion and education. His "Life and Teachings of Jesus", published in 1934, has become a standard source book in religious teaching.

At SIU, McLean is serving as a consultant to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences advisory committee on academic relations with the religious foundations. The committee is concerned with long range plans for accredited religious studies on the Carbondale campus.

McLean also will consult with Edwardsville campus faculty members regarding religious education plans there, and review with Office of Student Affairs personnel the non-academic role of the religious foundations. He also is teaching a course in "Sociology of Religion."

A Tracy, Minn., native, McLean holds degrees from the University of Minnesota, McCormick Theological Seminary and Union Theological Seminary of Columbia University. He did doctoral work at the University of Chicago.

He has worked extensively with the YMCA, and was a U.S.O. administrator during World War II. His teaching experience includes terms at the University of Chicago and Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.

--bh--

10 - 14 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

SEPTEMBER WAS WETTEST
IN 10 YEARS IN S. ILL.

Southern Illinois had the wettest September in 10 years, according to the month-end summary just issued by the Southern Illinois University Climatology Laboratory. It shows a 19-station average of 8.11 inches of rainfall as compared to the normal September average of 3.36 inches.

For some communities it was the highest rainfall total since 1932, and for others, such as Anna, Cairo, Cobden, Elizabethtown, and Makanda, it was a new record. The month's generous rains erased the year's average accumulated rainfall deficit for the first time in three years in all but a few spots. The rains also created corn and soybean harvesting problems in some areas for farmers who are anxious to get the crops out of the field. Besides wet fields, weather conditions have aggravated a serious outbreak of stalk rot that is causing much stalk breakage in corn fields to increase harvesting difficulties. The weather also has increased weed growth, uneven maturity, lodging, and disease problems in soybeans.

More than half the rainfall total for the month came on the 11th and 12th when remains of the tropical storm, Betsy, moved up the Mississippi valley. The two-day storm dumped more than four inches of rain on the southern half of the area and lesser amounts in the upland counties farther north, according to reports from Sparta, DuQuoin, Mt. Vernon, and McLeansboro.

The same general condition is noted for the September and yearly accumulated rainfall totals. Anna, reporting 11.78 inches of rain in September, was the area's wettest spot. It received nearly two and one-half inches more than the record set there in 1925 and eight inches more than normal for September. The station now has a surplus of 10 inches for the year. On the other hand, Benton, DuQuoin, Harrisburg,

(more)

McLeansboro, Mt. Vernon, and Sparta recorded from six to slightly over seven inches for September and most of the communities still are one or two inches below normal in accumulated totals for the year.

The year's general temperature trend of about one degree below normal continued during September in Southern Illinois, according to the summary. The warmest days were the 8th, 9th, 17th and 18th when most stations had maximums of more than 90 degrees but none went above 93 degrees. The lowest September temperature was 34 degrees at Glendale and Elizabethtown on Sept. 25.

September and nine-months' accumulated rainfall totals as compared to normal averages for the 19 reporting stations are: Anna, 11.78 inches as compared to 3.68 average for September, and 47.56 as compared to 37.78 inches for the year; Benton, 6.41 and 3.40, 30.26 and 31.54; Brookport, 9.63 and 3.49, 41.87 and 36.56; Carbondale, 6.56 and 3.71, 35.07 and 34.82; Carmi, 7.07 and 3.30, 33.37 and 32.89; Chester, 8.42 and 2.97, 31.73 and 30.22; Cobden, 9.86 and 2.84, 42.02 and 34.41; Creal Springs, 8.43 and 3.45, 36.10 and 36.62; DuQuoin, 7.16 and 3.34, 30.33 and 31.90; Elizabethtown, 9.12 and 2.86, 44.71 and 36.42; Glendale, 7.58 and 3.00, 42.21 and 36.30; Golconda, 9.14 and 3.16, 44.71 and 34.58; Grand Tower, 8.32 and 3.50, 38.16 and 37.50; Harrisburg, 5.92 and 2.93, 38.15 and 33.14; Makanda, 8.71 and 2.12, 36.79 and 34.40; McLeansboro, 6.89 and 3.49, 30.08 and 32.90; Mt. Vernon, 7.30 and 3.46, 29.97 and 33.01; Shawneetown, 7.23 and 2.98, 39.10 and 35.34; and Sparta, 7.44 and 3.23, 31.75 and 32.11.

-am-

10 - 14 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

Number 632 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

SOMETHING ABOUT TOBACCO'S STORY

JOHN W. ALLEN
Southern Illinois University

This is being written on October 12. Exactly 473 years ago the three-ship fleet of Christopher Columbus was anchored near a small island in the West Indies. People were moving about on shore. Columbus, following an ages old, worldwide custom, sent men ashore bearing gifts. The natives received them and their gifts in a friendly manner and presented gifts in return.

Among the gifts received by the visiting sailors were some dried brown leaves, obviously held in high regard by the Indians, but somewhat a puzzle to the visitors. These brown leaves were tobacco. Records do not indicate that the visiting sailors knew the leaves were for smoking nor that they were smoked immediately.

Some days later, however, while his ships were anchored off Cuba, Columbus sent two of his men ashore to visit an inland ruler. On their mission these sailors saw natives puffing lighted rolls of brown leaves like those given them at their first landing. Both sailors tried the cigars and were pleased. One of the visitors, Rodrigo del Jerez by name, immediately became an avid smoker, the first white men of record to succumb to the "filthy weed," the "witching weed," the "soverane weed," the "herba panacea" or the weed with a number of other endearing names.

This does not mean the men had not smoked earlier. The Greeks had smoked the dried leaves of coltsfoot for asthma and the Chinese had smoked opium for a number of assigned reasons, perhaps the real one being that they liked it. Some reason about like that may explain why men smoke tobacco. Some insist that it soothes troubled nerves, others that it stimulates. For some it relieves hunger and for others it adds zest to foods. After all, it still is somewhat a panacea.

-more-

In almost 500 years since del Jerez succumbed to its wiles, millions have done likewise. Volumes of lore that tells of its vices and virtues have gathered about it. Some of those strange beliefs and superstitions are given, but in no studied order.

Men always have blown and tried to blow smoke rings, and have registered smiles of contentment when a shapely ring floated upward. These smokers have appeared especially happy when able to thrust a finger through that ring. Some smokers are seen to reach for smaller rings and in make-believe thrust them into a pocket. Smoke rings that float lazily upward please the smoker just as did the rising smoke from earlier man's burnt offerings.

American Indians, seemingly from all over the land, smoked their calumets of peace, richly adorned with eagle quills. They also had their war pipes and an accepted ritual for smoking them. South American Indians smoking their peace pipes took five puffs. The first was blown skyward, the other four to the points of the compass. The Sioux, thousands of miles from their South American relatives, followed a similar ritual, taking their puffs and uttering their "how-how-how" call.

Tobacco has gathered about it many superstitions, a great stock of which linger. It still forebodes ill fortune to tender a broken cigar. It also means bad luck to have your cigar burn unevenly down one side and men are seen licking the wrapper to correct the tendency toward misfortune. It still is rude for a chewer to not give a 'chaw of terbacker' to one who indicates a need.

When the plague ravaged England in 1664-1665 tobacco chewing was considered a most potent preventative and its practice became general. The plague passed but the chewing habit remained common among men, women and children. Some baseball pitchers still feel that they are more effective with a quid large enough to produce a sagging cheek.

Tobacco leaf was a cure for boils. It would relieve the pain of stings and bites, and sometimes was a headache remedy. A bag of powdered tobacco worn around the neck was on a par with a poke of asafoetide, a lump of camphor or a moles foot to ward off contagion. Snuff in the nose induced a sneeze that was thought to expel evil spirits that had lodged in the head. -more-

Some natives of the West Indies, becoming Christian, came to consider tobacco as the forbidden fruit of paradise. When tobacco spread to the near East various explanations of its origin arose. By one account the first plant grew from the tomb of Arius whom some considered an evil churchman, and took unto itself the evils that had been ascribed to Arius. By another account it grew from the spot where the Prophet spat the venom sucked from a viper's bite and thus it contained the poison of the viper with the sweetness of saliva, whatever that may have meant. There are a dozen other explanations of its origin.

Chewing tobacco preserved the teeth and prevented toothache. A chewed quid placed on the navel of a child was a sure cure for worms. Smoke blown into a baby's mouth was a remedy for thrush. Blown on the baby's stomach it relieved colic; into the ear it relieved an ache.

Rodrigo del Terez led white men into the use of the Indian's tobacco, a practice around which controversystill rages. To some it still is the "Filthy Weed" and to others the "Herba Panacea." We borrowed it from the Indians along with some of their lore and have added volumes more. It once was near the cash crop of southern Illinois. Now only a few small patches for "table use" remain. Through it all tobacco has gone steadily along its troubled way. Tobacco and America were discovered the same day.

10 - 15 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --The quarterback of the "Four Horsemen," a near-legendary group of professors who made Southern Illinois University's chemistry department a precision production line for future Ph.D's., has gone back to his first love--teaching.

After 36 years as chairman of the department, James W. Neckers has turned over the reins to Roger Beyler, who will be acting chairman until a permanent head is named. Neckers' tenure in the chair is the longest ever recorded in any department here.

Some production-line figures should point up why: More than 500 chemistry graduates came through it, some 200 of whom continued to master's degrees. Exactly 72 of those went on to win Ph.D's elsewhere, many on prestige fellowships.

The base for this academic operation was set by Neckers, T.W. Abbott, Kenneth Van Lente and R.A. Scott, the quartet dubbed the Four Horsemen by some now-forgotten student. From 1931 until 1945 they were the entire staff in chemistry.

Now, the department numbers 18 faculty members and 40 graduate teaching and research assistants. The yearly load of students taking chemistry courses has gone from 300 to 3,000. Of those, 80 are juniors and seniors majoring in the field and 45 others are studying for master's and Ph.D's.

It wasn't until 1956 that SIU won accreditation by the American Chemical Society for its undergraduate curriculum and then began to offer its own graduate degrees in chemistry. But before that, according to University Chronicler G.K. Plochmann, in his book, "The Ordeal of Southern Illinois University," it was a standing quip among chemists that many other schools built their graduate programs on SIU's undergraduates.

Neckers is quick to credit his colleagues for the University's chemistry reputation, but he gained his share of the yardage. He came to then Southern Illinois Normal University in 1927, the same day he won his Ph.D. at the age of 25 at the University of Illinois. He took over from the veteran chairman, George Browne, two years later and began reinforcing a tradition for disciplined study in the department.

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Long critical of "life adjustment" theories fashionable with educationists, Neckers hammered away at the need for scientists and for more sophisticated high school training.

He says now that Russia's first satellite success "opened everyone's eyes" to deficiencies in science education. The quality of incoming chemistry students now is "much better" than it used to be, he says.

The reputation of Neckers and Co. was earned in adversity. Until 1930, chemistry was jammed into part of one floor of Altgeld Hall, one of the early campus buildings, then occupied by five science departments. The department was moved to Parkinson Laboratory when it was built in 1930, but even there it shared space with an assortment of other units, including at one time physics, Air Force ROTC, and industrial education.

There's light around the corner, though--a new $4 million physical sciences building under construction. Neckers calls this the "third cycle" of the era, and he plans to stick around to see it completed.

Neckers contributions to SIU have ranged beyond the halls of the chemistry department. He was on committees that developed the University Retirement System, a statewide faculty salary scale and a charter amendment permitting SIU to offer more than education degrees. He headed the school's first Faculty Council.

Now, at a desk next to Van Lente, only other active member of the original four, Neckers works between classes on the fourth edition of a laboratory manual he co-authored with Abbott and Van Lente. It has sold some 150,000 copies and has been used by 200 colleges and junior colleges. It is patterned after SIU's undergraduate chemistry program and its success is a striking parallel.

But for J.W. Neckers, the real mark of success is that long line of Ph.D's, a line destined to grow now that SIU has its own doctoral program in chemistry.

Among those graduates Neckers places near the head of the line is Richard Arnold, class of '34, who is now president of Meade Johnson Research Center. Speaking to the Four Horsemen at a recent alumni banquet, when he recieved the Alumni Distinguished Service Award, Arnold said, "You lifted my horizons." That, says Neckers, is all any good teacher can ask.

-pb-

10 - 15 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Automation is entering the microbiological laboratory at Southern Illinois University.

Thanks to a substantially increased grant from the American Cancer Society for 1965-66, the Biological Research Laboratory is acquiring new automated spectrometric equipment which will greatly speed up its analysis of the biochemical reactions of its special breed of yeast--mutants that have faculty synthetic ability.

Maurice Ogur, director of the laboratory and chairman of the microbiology department, has received the society's $27,406 Mary Anderson Memorial Grant--his sixth annual award from this source. The new grant is almost ten thousand dollars larger than the one last year.

The new money will be used largely for equipment, he said, including automated spectrophotometric equipment which speed the study of enzyme reactions.

"This will permit a much greater volume of experiments to be run," Ogur said.

He will also purchase some new radioactive isotope equipment.

Previous investigations by Ogur and his team "have suggested a hitherto unsuspected mechanism of genetic control which makes it possible for the gene to have partial genetic control over two different enzymes," he said. "This year our studies in considerable part will be directed toward finding an explanation of this novel situation."

Heretofore, much of the work carried on under ACS grants has been devoted to mutant (altered) strains of yeast which are "incompetent" to manufacture the enzyme aconitase. Now they propose to extend the study to the role of the enzyme homoaconitase in the lysine "pathway." They are seeking to find the biochemical pathways by which the deficient mutant yeast cells utilize certain mutrients.

Graduate students in the department of microbiology who will assist Ogur in the ACS-financed project include Thorsten Fjellstedt of Ingleside (2-1319 Oaklane Rd.), John House of Dayton, Ohio (495 Dundee Circle), All Roshanmanesh of Tehran, Iran; Curtis Scheifinger of Springfield and Dipmedes Quintero of Panama, Panama (calle 44).

10 - 15 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --The newest addition to Southern Illinois University's anthropology department is a 47-year old Dutch expert on primitive art who lived for eight months with the Asmat, a tribe of New Guinea headhunters. A.A. Gerbrands, describes them as some of the nicest people you could hope to meet.

Gerbrands, father of seven children and associate director of Holland's National Museum of Ethnology, is a visiting professor at SIU for the fall and winter terms. In addition to teaching graduate courses in his specialties he is collaborating with the department chairman, Philp J. Dark, in planning a proposed SIU research expedition to the island of New Britain, lying between the Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

It's a part of the world Gerbrands knows well. He was born in the Indonesian island town of Menado and lived in the country for 18 years. He went to his father's homeland as a young museum assistant but returned in 1960 to New Guinea to study the cultural background of the woodcarver's art of the Asmat Papus, once-famous headhunters. His single weapon was a 16 mm. movie camera.

Gerbrands said the 700 Asmat Papuans among whom he lived could have carved him up for lunch any time they chose. "But they didn't, because the white man simply doesn't fit into the ceremonial meaning of headhunting. I felt far safer there than I might walking down some New York street at night."

Headhunting as a social custom, however, is well on the way out in New Guinea, Gerbrands said. "Nowadays when somebody from one tribe or village kills or hurts someone from another, the villagers are more likely to yell for a cop. They know the authorities will make it rough for him if he's caught."

The country itself is more treacherous than the people, Gerbrands believes. He befriended and helped a young American undergraduate who came to New Guinea in 1961 on his own search for primitive art. During a river trip to the land of the Asmats, his outboard motor-pwered dugout apparently swamped and he was swept out to sea. The youth--Michael Rockefeller--was never seen again.

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According to Gerbrands, headhunting isn't a savage, senseless jungle sport but something more akin to a religious ceremony. The headhunters believe that the taking of life is necessary to "be sure that the cosmos will continue as it is. They believe that out of death comes new life."

But despite the pressures of missionaries, territorial authorities and other civilizing influences, headhunting breaks out now and again. Main reason, Gerbrands says, is the little woman. Bringing in a skull is considered a function of manhood and wives occasionally demand that hubby start performing.

Gerbrands' own reward for eight months with the Papuans is an ethnographic film called "Matjemos." It is a probing, day-to-day look at an Asmat wood carver at work, and further establishes Gerbrands' reputation as one of the world's few experts on the personality of the 'primitive' artist. SIU owns a print of the film.

"People always tend to think of 'primitive' art as anonymous," he explains, "but when they see a piece of western art or sculpture in a museum, the first thing they want to know is 'who did it'? The art of Africa, Oceania, Indonesia, New Zealand or the American northwest coast, is as complicated as ours. The formal conceptions that they brought to bear on a piece of wood, in shaping it, are as sophisticated as ours. I'm interested in individualizing this art that many among us still call primitive."

-pb-

10 - 19 - 65

From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --A young Hungarian musician who first learned to play the violin from a gypsy at the age of four and who at five was admitted to the Bucharest Conservatory will be guest soloist with the Southern Illinois Symphony Orchestra for its concert Oct. 30 in connection with Southern Illinois University's Homecoming.

Sergiu Luca, now 21, is currently studying under the violin master Galamian at the Curtis Institute of Music as a scholarship student of the American-Israel Cultural Fund. Last year he won the Philadelphia Youth Orchestra audition and performed the Sibelius concerto with the Philadelphia Symphony, and earlier this year he played with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in a televised Young Peoples Concert "Tribute to Sibelius."

After leaving SIU, Luca will go to Finland to participate in the Sibelius Centennial Competition.

At the age of 13, Luca was admitted to the London Conservatory to study under Max Rostal for four years. He became the youngest student accepted in the master class in violin at Berne Conservatory, Switzerland, and gave concerts in England, France, Switzerland and Germany before he was brought to the United States in 1961 as a protegee of Isaac Stern.

Luca will play the Jean Sibelius "Concerto in D Minor, Op. 47 for Violin and Orchestra" at the SIU concert.

The orchestra, composed of SIU students, music faculty members and area musicians, is conducted by Warren van Bronkhorst, associate professor of music. The concert, to be given in Shryock Auditorium starting at 8 p.m. and open to the public without charge, is presented by the SIU music department and School of Fine Arts.

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10-19-65

10 - 19 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- The Illinois String Quartet, in residence at Southern Illinois University, will play the first of its four concerts scheduled for the 1965-66 season on Oct. 24 in Shyrock Auditorium, starting at 4 p.m.

Other performances are planned for Jan. 13, March 11 and May 13.

Members of the quartet--Warren van Bronkhorst and Herbert Levinson, violins; Thomas Hall, viola, and Peter Spurbeck, violoncello--are on the string faculty of the SIU department of music. Levinson, former member and concertmaster of the Birmingham Symphony, is a new member of the faculty this year.

In addition to its regular series of concerts here, the quartet is available for a limited number of off-campus concerts and lecture-demonstrations for young people during the academic year, according to Robert Mueller, chairman of the music department.

Ruth Slenczynska, concert pianist and artist-in-residence at the University's Edwardsville Campus, will join the string ensemble for Dvorak's "Quintet in A Major, Op. 81, for Piano and Strings" as the closing number for the fall concert.

Another selection of special interest will be the performance of "Quartet No. 1 (1965)" composed by Phillip Olsson, associate professor of music and assistant dean of the School of Fine Arts.

Beethoven's "Quartet in G Major, Op. 18, No. 2" also will be performed.

Like other Sunday afternoon concerts presented by the SIU music department, the quartet appearance is open to the public without charge.

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10 - 19 - 65

From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Pop, if you were having trouble enough helping Junior square a pi before he started coming home with this 2 plus 4 times 3 equals 14 business--hand on. There's help for you, too!

Courses in modern math for adults are available in many communities through Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education.

As the new math spreads to more schools, SIU gets increasing numbers of calls from parents for adult evening courses, according to Supervisor Glenn Wills. Often they can be conducted by the same teacher who had Junior in class that afternoon.

And once you get the hang of it, modern math isn't really so mysterious. Example: 2 plus 4 times 3 equals 14 because when there is a mixture of operations you always do the multiplication first.

Classes can be scheduled in any community participating in Southern's adult education program, Wills said.

-ds-

10 - 19 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- An international exhibit of art, graphics and architectural design by a number of the key speakers for Vision 65, international congress on communications, is being arranged by Southern Illinois University, host for the conclave to be held here Oct. 20-23.

Although installed in University galleries for the opening of the congress, expected to draw scientists, educators, representatives of government, management and industry as well as professionals from a wide range of communications media, the exhibits will remain on view through Nov. 30 and will be open to the public.

A formal opening will be held from 7 to 10 p.m. Oct. 20 for the congress delegates and invited guests.

A one-man show of visual design by Masaru Katzumie, Tokyo designer, will be seen in the University Museum.

In the Mitchell Gallery in the Home Economics Building will be an exhibit of selected works by Buckminster Fuller, SIU research professor of design science and keynote speaker for the congress; Eugenio Carmi, Italian painter, sculptor and designer; Stan VanDerBeek, young film designer from Holland; and Franco Grignani, Italian artist and graphics designer.

A special exhibit entitled "Typo Mundus," representing 50 years of typographical excellence, will also be shown in slide form on screens. The examples were selected by a jury of the International Center for the Typographic Arts, which is co-sponsor with SIU of the communications congress.

10 - 19 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

McLEANSBORO, ILL., Oct. --The state's deepest oil well drilling test underway south of McLeansboro was the object of a recent field trip by 17 Southern Illinois University geology students under the direction of Frank Bell, SIU assistant professor of geology.

Bell, a petroleum geologist who formerly was a private consultant in Carmi, explained the test is approaching the 500 million-year-old Cambrian Mt. Simon formation at 11,000 feet to test the yielding potential of the deeper strata in the Illinois oil basin. The well is the Texaco, et al. No. 1 Cuppy in the Dale Consolidated Field three miles northeast of Dale.

The students observed various phases of the drilling operation and discussed the work with Jerry Metz, well site geologist. Work was begun Aug. 1 and Metz said the drilling contractor expects to reach the formation at 11,000 feet during the third week of October. It is about 3,000 feet deeper than any previous test in Illinois. Drilling costs for the well are estimated at as much as $350,000.

Included in the group of students making the trip were the following from Bell's petroleum geology class: John F. Baesemann, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISC.; Larry Casserilla, JOLIET (1001 Keeley); Joseph Gauss, CARBONDALE; Willson Marsh, COLOMBIAVILLE, MICH.; Judson Mitchell, ZEIGLER; Robert F. Taylor, CISNE; James N. Thomas, HERSCHER; Fred Wetendorf, MT. PROSPECT; and Michael Zakarian, JERUSALEM, JORDAN.

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10 - 19 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Modern dance, gymnastics-tumbling, and volleyball will take the spotlight at the annual high school clinic sponsored by the department of physical education for women at Southern Illinois University, according to Shirley Wood, lecturer in the department and clinic chairman.

Date for the 1965 clinic is Nov. 4. Several hundred studenst from 30 to 35 schools in the southern third of the state are expected to attend.

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10 - 21 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Number 633 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

BRIGHT BLUE WEATHER
JOHN W. ALLEN
Southern Illinois University

Each season of the year has its devotees. There are those who seem to measure their years by the number of their favorite seasons. They appear always to be looking forward to the return of their cherished part of the year, or in musing over past ones. Summer, autumn, and winter appear to be looked upon by spring devotees principally as obstacles on the roadway to next spring.

To the spring clan, some lines from an old school reader will indicate the basis of their creed. They may even quote some lines learned when memorizing bits of poetry was not a crime.

What is so rare as a day in June?
Then if ever come perfect days
When heaven tries earth if it be in tune
And over it all her warm ear lays.
Whether we look or whether we listen
We hear life murmer or see it glisten.

There undoudtedly is some justification for their devotion to that particular period of time.

Other groups of the season worshipping cult are just as fully devoted to another portion of the year that comes at the close of summer. The more prosaic call it autumn; those more romantically inclined prefer the name of Indian Summer. These in turn quote other lines of poetry from another old school reader. Their favorite quotation, after taking a mild jab at June says:

Oh sun and sky and clouds of June
And flowers of June together
You can not rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather.

-more-

The writer is among those of divded allegiance. Last spring he was a member of its clan.

Now that autumn, better to say Indian Summer, is here, everyone should seriously consider becoming a joiner, at least on a trial membership basis. Whether they do or do not openly declare their membership, everyone should take some time to drive or hike over the wooded hills of Southern Illinois during this season and pause occasionally to enjoy any one of a thousand breathtaking views.

Our Egypt is a remnant of the hardwood forest that once extended from the Atlantic seaboard to the midland prairies. Enough of that forest remains to make much of the region an endless expanse of color when the season comes for Jack Frost and his pixies to spread their magic colors. Few areas in the world offer a landscape robed in colors more gorgeous than those of our own Egypt.

A strange thing about all this coloring is the way in which it harmonizes. Man may conjure up many colors and spread them about. When these are spread side by side, some almost shriek. It never seems to matter how the pixies coloring the leaves spread their colors. However they choose to tint the leaves, it seems to be just right. The colors mixed by Jack Frost and his corps of artists do not clash.

There are a number of trees that color red in varying shades and intensities. Others do likewise with purples, oranges, yellows, and browns. An occasional tree may carry all these colors in varying intensities. This confuses an occasional viewer not well acquainted with the woodland. To a practiced eye, however, a peculiar shade of red marks each kind of tree. A sour gum a half mile away clearly proclaims the fact that it is not a maple, dogwood, sweet gum, sassafras, or another tree that wears red.

The shade of red in the fencerow across the field tells the skilled viewer that it is sumac and not sassafras. The brown of the oaks, hickory, or cypress have their distinctive shades.

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Where are all these finely colored woodlands? They may be seen along a dozen roadways through the hill lands. At the present time a riot of color along Illinois 127 extends from Murphysboro to its junction with Illinois 146. By turning west at the junction and returning over Pine Hills, the traveler may, while traveling along the crest of the hills, pause at lookouts prepared beside the road and look to the Mississippi. Though there are twelve miles on this hill road without a home site. One cannot possible become lost except in wonder.

There are a dozen great looping drives, all rewarding, that one may take. From Harrisburg over Route 13 to Route 1 east of Equality, thence to Cave-in-Rock and west to Route 34 and back to Harrisburg is a wonderful color drive. On this trip do not fail to stop on the hill above the cave at Cave-in-Rock and look up and down the Ohio. Likewise take a look from the lighthouse at the Rose Hotel in Elizabethtown. The view from these points are among the memorable river views in the country.

To make it simpler, take a road map and just start south over almost any road and wander about. That also gives the sightseer a feeling of discovery. However you may choose to go about it--go. This is "Octobers bright blue weather." Enjoy it.

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10 - 21 - 65 N 5 10-21-65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

The approaching annual open season on quail, pheasant, rabbits, and waterfowl (as well as deer in some areas) again makes appropriate some suggestions for hunting safety and courtesy, says A. Frank Bridges of the Southern Illinois University Safety Center. Taking these suggestions seriously will reduce the number of news reports of hunting casualties and promote better farmer-hunter relations, he continues.

Many farmers continue to post their farms against hunting for assorted reasons. Some have had livestock killed or injured, fences torn down, crops trampled, or gates left open by careless hunters interested only in their own enjoyment. Others want to protect wildlife on the farm for their own enjoyment, for friends, or for controlled hunting. Hunters should ask a farmer's permission to hunt on his land, whether it is posted or not.

Bridges says respect for and an understanding of the firearm and the hunting companion are prime factors in hunting safety. Observance of the state's hunting regulations is essential. Bridges notes a change this year regarding transportation of guns in an automobile which will get close attention from law enforcement personnel. Breaking down guns for carrying in the car will not be enough; they must be put in a gun case.

Bridges suggests 11 safety points in handling guns:

Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded one and there will be less accidents from "unloaded" guns.

Transport only empty guns which are in a case. When using be certain the barrel and action of the gun are clear of obstructions. Always carry the gun so the direction of the muzzle can be controlled, even in accidentally falling down.

Never point a gun at anything you do not intend to shoot, and always make sure of the target before pulling the trigger. Never climb trees or fences with a loaded gun, and never leave a gun unattended unless it is unloaded. Do not shoot at flat or hard surfaces, or at the surface of water because of the danger from ricochetting pellets. Keep the finger out of the trigger guard until the sights are on the hunting target. Avoid drinking alcoholic beverages when hunting. Guns in the home should be empty and stored in a cabinet (preferably locked) and separately from ammunition.

Bridges says a National Rifle Association study shows the major causes of hunting accidents are: the victim moved into the line of fire; the victim was shot by an excited hunter; the victim was not seen, or he was mistaken for game. -am-

N 5-21-65

10 - 21 - 65

From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Fall term enrollment figures show a record 30 per cent increase at Southern Illinois University's Vocational Technical Institute.

VTI has 1,367 students on its campus nine miles east of Carbondale, according to figures released by SIU Registrar Robert A. McGrath. The total last fall was 1,047.

Interest in technical subjects and the unusually successful placement record of graduates from VTI's 26 major programs were cited by Dean E.J. Simon of the Division of Technical and Adult Education as reasons for snowballing enrollment there.

In addition to technical studies, students are enrolled in SIU's General Studies program, which provides a broad educational background. Graduates of the school's two-year programs receive associate degrees. Certificates are awarded for completion of one-year courses.

Significant enrollment gains were made in the new data processing course, with an increase from 63 last year to 92 this fall; 103 in architecture, which had 50 last fall; printing, with 29 students now and only 10 in 1964; secretarial courses, which increased from 128 to 164; and dental hygiene, which went from 47 to 56 students.

The mortuary science curriculum, started in the fall 1964 term with 20 students, has nearly doubled with 38 enrolled this year.

The Institute occupies the administrative area of the World War II Illinois Ordnance Plant in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. The 138-acre tract and buildings were deeded to SIU early this year by the federal government, but construction of a permanent campus has not yet begun.

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10-21-65

10 - 21 - 65

From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Well-designed lagoons are doing a good job of waste disposal for swine production enterprises on Southern Illinois farms, according to a Southern Illinois University survey by Milton Shute.

Thirty-seven of 85 selected area farmers replied to the survey. Shute, assistant professor of agricultural industries who recently joined the South Dakota State University faculty, sought information on the kind of lagoons which seemed most effective for reducing labor, disease problems, odors, and handling the manure output of the livestock enterprise. He also asked where designs were obtained and what recommendations the farmers had for improving the lagoons.

Most lagoons reported on were of the rather shallow type in which oxygen-using bacteria are the purifying agents for reducing solids. Generally they were rather small with an average surface area of 9,000 square feet. Sizes varied from 480 to 57,000 square feet, and the surface area per hog served by the lagoon ranged from 3 to 110 square feet. The average number of hogs per lagoon was 323. Shute says recommendations for lagoon size vary from 15 to 500 square feet per hog, depending on how completely the waste is to be stabilized and how long it is to be stored in the lagoon. Usually recommendations call for more space than farmers want to allow, he says.

Most farmers said odors from the lagoons were slight to moderate, but were not considered objectionable. More than one-half of the ponds were located north or east of the farm residence and within 500 feet of the house. Because of prevailing westerly winds in this region, north or east locations are preferable. Most farmers said lagoons required little maintenance except keeping down weeds and adding materials to increase bacterial action. Only three had to clean their lagoons.

On the basis of the survey and personal interviews, Shute says farmers planning lagoons for swine enterprises should seek advice on design with the following general limitations: Keep depth at about three feet and not over five feet to reduce ordors; make large enough to allow at least 15 square feet of surface per hog; locate north and east of the residence if possible, and maintain good housekeeping in the swine feeding and housing quarters.

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10 - 21 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Dozens of financial assistance programs available to students, including nearly 200 forms of scholarships, awards, grants-in-aid, and prizes, are outlined in a new Southern Illinois University Bulletin.

Titled "Financial Assistance 1965-1967," the pamphlet can be obtained free of charge from Central Publications, SIU, Carbondale, Ill. 62903.

Included in the Bulletin is a description of types of financial assistance and application procedures for federal and state assistance, scholarships, awards, grants-in-aid, prizes, and student loans.

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10 - 22 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --The eighth annual Tax Conference, open to all individuals interested in technical developments in the income tax field, will be held at Southern Illinois University Nov. 13.

The meeting, co-sponsored by the SIU accounting department and the Southern chapter, Illinois Society of CPAs, will start at 9 a.m. in University Center.

Five nationaly known tax authorities will participate, Ralph D. Swick, chairman of the accounting department, said. They are Alexander Eulenberg, CPA, and John S. Pennell, attorney, of Chicago, and Clem L. Maher, Roy Mosher, and Stuart White, all CPAs from St. Louis. Dean Robert E. Hill of the SIU School of Business will extend the welcome to participants.

Swick said registrations normally are received from Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. Seniors majoring in accounting at Southern will be guests of the conference.

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10 - 22 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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MENARD, ILL., Oct. --More than 50 inmates of Menard State Prison will be enrolled in two courses to be conducted by Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education beginning next week.

Don Ross, free-lance artist from West Frankfort and instructor in SIU's adult education program, will teach beginning and advanced art courses one day a week for 12 weeks beginning Tuesday (Oct. 26).

Each course will have an enrollment of 15 men, according to SIU Adult Education Supervisor Glenn E. Wills.

Beginning Thursday (Oct. 28) 25 inmates will participate in weekly discussion sessions on "Great Books," conducted by Robert Andresen, SIU doctoral student in philosophy. It will also be a 12-week course, Wills said.

Southern has provided academic and vocational courses for inmates of Menard since 1956, when the first college-credit course conducted inside an American prison was offered there by the SIU Extension Division.

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10 - 25 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --"The most valuable experience of my college career."

That's the reaction of one Southern Illinois University student to a cooperative work-study program designed to give participants a practical look at the business world.

Comparatively new at SIU, the work-study program permits students to alternate full-time study one term with full-time work the next. Now three years old, the program has some 90 participants and is growing steadily, according to Supervisor Bruno Bierman.

Its primary objective is to provide an educational work experience for the student, usually through a job related to his academic courses. SIU started the program with Alton Box Board Co., but now has similar projects involving Shell Oil Co., Falstaff Brewing Corp., Montgomery Ward, Jewel Tea Co., California Packing Co., Green Giant Corp., Allis-Chalmers, and the Illinois Department of Public Aid.

"Although students are paid a regular wage by the companies, this is not intended as a means to make money to finance an education, but as an educational experience in itself," Bierman emphasized.

Typical of students participating in the work-study program are 21-year-old Jerry Tidwell of Herrin and Tom Crone, 22, of Wyoming, Ill.

Tidwell, a senior majoring in personnel management, and Crone, also a senior majoring in industrial technology and design, are giving short talks and participating in question-and-answer sessions before campus organizations on their experiences at Alton Box Board Co., a carton and container manufacturer.

Both have worked at the company's main plant, Tidwell for one term and Crone for two.

Tidwell, the son of Dr. and Mrs. J.W. Tidwell of Herrin, spent the summer term working as a quality control inspector. He will spend the winter term working in either personnel or marketing. He is particularly enthusiastic about the prospect, because he plans to follow that line after graduation.

Crone, the son of Mrs. Anne Crone of Wyoming and a graduate of Wyoming Community High School, plans to go on to graduate school after receiving his bachelor's degree. Because of his experience at Alton, he plans to go into some branch of the paper indust

His two terms there have been spent in product control and marketing research. "I learned more about business and its functions than I could have in school, especially in learning to work with people and getting along with them," he said.

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10 - 26 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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FOR RELEASE AFTER
5 p.m. NOV. 3, 1965

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOV.-- Farmers in some parts of central United States often suffer moderate to severe frost heaving damage to legume forage crops, reducing yields, shortening the life of the stand, or requiring reseeding.

Frost heaving is related to the kind of forage plants grown, the soil type, and weather conditions, Herbert L. Portz, associate professor of plant industries at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, reported to the 57th annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday afternoon (Nov. 3). His paper, "Frost Heaving of Forage Plants and Climatological Relationships," was one of 575 research papers presented during the Society's sessions from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5.

Portz said the conditions essential for frost heaving are: susceptible plants, a range of soil pore sizes such as are present in silty clay loam soils, abundant soil moisture, and winter temperatures fluctuating near freezing.

Tap-rooted legumes, such as sweet clover, alfalfa, and red clover are examples of plants that suffer frost lifting most severely. Sweet clover and alfalfa are more susceptible than red clover which has more branching roots. New seedlings are more easily damaged than established plants.

Laboratory cold chamber investigations at SIU have shown that the range of pore sizes occuring in Stoy silt loam soils are favorable for frost heaving.

Abundant rainfall, and fluctuating freezing and thawing temperatures favor soil and plant heaving. Portz found in studying soil experiment field records in Illinois for the last 50 years that the October through January rainfall was considerably higher during the 10 years of most severe frost heaving than in the ten years of minimum damage. Rainfall averaged 15½ inches for the four winter months in the severe years and six inches less in the years of minimum frost heaving.

Coupled with the abundant rainfall were slightly warmer temperature averages during January and early February in the years of heavy frost heaving than in the

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years of minimum problems. He cited Mt. Vernon, Ill., records as representative. In the years of serious heaving the average temperature for the five weeks from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4 was 31.79 and from Feb. 5 to March 10 it was 37.69 degrees. In the years of minimum frost heaving temperatures were 28.76 for the first five-weeks period and 39.55 for the following five weeks.

Portz showed a motion picture film made by time-lapse photography to illustrate frost-heaving action in soils. Ice needles form at the surface of the soil as freezing occurs and encase the crown or stem of plants. The ice crystals grow from below, drawing moisture from the free water trapped in the soil, and build upward, carrying along the soil and plants. When thawing occurs the soil settles but the plant roots are left standing, exposed to desiccation and cold injury, and providing more opportunities for invasions of plant diseases.

Portz suggested additional research is needed into the soil and climatic conditions for frost heaving.

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10 - 26 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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FOR RELEASE AFTER
10 a.m. NOVEMBER 1, 1965

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. --Ten years of experimenting at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, has not convinced agronomists that mixing and fertilizing soil from 18 to 36 inches deep in tight claypan soils has any advantage over regular nine-inch plow depth cultivation for growing corn under ordinary weather conditions.

This was reported by Joseph P. Vavra, SIU professor of plant industries, at the 57th annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in Columbus, Ohio, Monday afternoon (Nov. 1). Vavra's paper, "The Effects of Subsoil Tillage and Subsoil Fertilization on the Growth of Corn," was one of about 575 research papers presented to agronomists from throughout the nation at the meetings from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5.

Vavra's discussion was a progress report on a long-term experiment started in 1955 at the Carbondale Agronomy Research Center as a joint study by SIU and University of Illinois agronomists. Cooperating with Vavra in the study are D. Roy Browning, Center superintendent; and Profs. A.L. Lang and J.W. Pendleton of the U. of I. agronomy faculty.

Corn has been produced continously on the plots. The population has been increased from 12,000 at first to the present 21,000 plants per acre to place more stress on the fertility and soil moisture. The initial basic fertilizer treatment is supplemented with an annual application of 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre. The soil and four rates of fertilizers were thoroughly mixed to depths of 9, 18, 24, and 36 inches at the beginning of the tests. The initial basic treatment was nine tons of limestone, 3600 pounds of superphosphate, and 1400 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Other plots in the experimental area received two, three, and four times these amounts of phosphorus and potassium. Untreated plots were included for comparative purposes. No additional applications of phosphorus and potassium have been made since 1955.

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Vavra says no significant increases in corn yields have occurred during years of normal moisture conditions for the extra depth of tillage and fertilization at the basic level of treatment. However, he pointed out that yields are depressed in the shallow cultivated plots at the higher rates of fertilization. During years of drouth the deeper tilled plots seem to have greater moisture reserves, giving some yield advantages.

Introduction of supplementary irrigation to a part of the experimental area three years ago has significantly increased corn yields at all tillage and fertilization depths. It has been especially effective on plots receiving the higher rates of fertilizers.

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10 - 26 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Southern Players, theatrical production company at Southern Illinois University, will open its 1965-66 season with a split run of the fantastic comedy, "Madwoman of Chaillot," by Jean Girardoux, Oct. 28-31 and Nov. 4-7.

Directed by Eelin Harrison of the theater department faculty, the play sets the eccentric Countess Aurelia against the march of industrialization in the residential district of Chaillot--with the genteel if irrational countess taking drastic steps to "save Paris."

The role of the "madwoman" is played by Charlotte Owens of Paris, Tenn., that of the president by Tom Stokoe of Laie, Oahu, Hawaii, and Gene Jurich of Carbondale is the ragpicker, the leader of the "little people" of the district.

Curtain time at the Southern Playhouse is 8 p.m.

10 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Number 634 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

HALLOWEEN HAS CHANGED

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Halloween, with us on the last day of each October, has a long history. So far as has been learned, observation of the day first was made among the Druids that lived in ancient Gaul. These people came to inhabit Britain and Ireland a few hundred years before the advent of Christianity. Though called by a different name at that time Halloween was the day on which they observed the ending of their calender year and feasted upon the fruits of the ended season.

It was the belief of the Druids that on the night of the year's last day, Samhain, the lord of the dead, called back their spirits from the cave in which they were confined the balance of the year. This was their one night of freedom. Some spirits, the benign ones, returned for warmth and comfort and to seek affection.

Other spirits of evil intent, along with fearful, copper colored birds, came to do destruction. These came to snatch and carry away babies, to torture and torment human beings, to afflict livestock, to desecrate cemeteries and to wreak vengeance upon all and sundry.

The Druids thought that the one way to ward off the harms attempted by the evil visitors was by fire. Great bonfires accordingly were kindled and bearers with lighted torches paraded about the fields to drive the roaming evil spirits away. Their practice of lighting bonfires and parading about their fields with torches continued until modern times. Traces of their ghost and witch beliefs still are found. Altogether the history of the Druids' Samhain Day is a sad one.

When the Romans came to occupy Britain they brought with them the worship of Pomona, their goddess of fruit. Parts of their practices were taken into the ritual of the Druids. Even yet we bob for apples and Jackson County has a town named the Roman goddess.

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When Christianity was introduced the Romans forbade certain pagan practices. That often proved very difficult, often practically impossible to enforce. Often they sought to eliminate the pagan ceremonies by borrowing their better adaptable features and embodying them in established feast and holy days. Christmas is a good illustration of that practice. At other times a new church or holy day was created or an existing one was moved to a date near the pagan observance. The latter practice was applied to the Druids' Samhain Day.

To accomplish the results desired Pope Gregory III moved All Hallows Day, one set apart to honor all martyrs and saints "known and unknown," and not already attached to some recognized, regulary observed day, from May to the first day of November. Pope Gregory IV made it a holy day of the Roman Catholic church. It also became a day observed by the Anglican and Lutheran churches.

The All Hallows Day thus fell upon the day following the Samhain Day of the Druids, or saying it another way Samhain Day came on the eve of All Hallows Day. In a short time the observance of anything druidical was referred to as coming on the eve of Hallows Day, shortened to Halloween.

As remarked earlier the history of Halloween has been a somewhat sad one, a night when vandals went about destroying, doing injury and in general devastating. This practice was continued for centuries. Not a great many years ago a Sunday School class in a small town began a practice that is doing much to change Halloween. This group decided to use the regular "trick or treat" method for a better purpose. They would solicit money to be given to hungry children. Their first collection amounted to $36. This small amount was given, over the protest of an outside organized group, to the U.N. Children's Fund. The practice begun by the Sunday School class grew. In 1962 more than $2 million was collected and given to the relief of hunger and distress. The future of Halloween appears brighter.

When people from Britain and Ireland came to America they brought Halloween with them. It continued here as a festive and somewhat boisterous occasion. The religious element of Halloween as observed in Europe has been less in America.

Children, and adults too, now know that goblins and evil spirits do not come from graves and caves on the last night of October to torment, torture, destroy and desecrate. They also know that hunger and want are worldwide. Halloween still is a time of jollity and one of harmless pranks. Only a few depraved souls are left to indulge in vandalism.

Halloween definitely is an old observance that has spent much of its over 2000 years to transform itself. The early church's plan to surround the day with more desirable features has made progress.

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10 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL. --Sportsmen hunting in the area of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge have been asked to keep a wary eye for deer bearing various markings which indicate they are part of a wildlife study being conducted by Southern Illinois University.

Donald Autry, researcher in the SIU Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory, said hunters may see deer with six-inch collars around the neck, or with streamers attached to one ear. The collars and streamers vary in color, and the collars bear five-inch numbers and letters.

"Hunters spotting marked deer off the Refuge could be of great help in our study by reporting such sightings," Autry said. "We'd like to know the date and location, and if possible such things as color of collar and what number or letter it bears, or color of ear streamer and which ear it was attached to, and sex of the animal."

He said even though numbers or letters may have worn off in some cases, the laboratory still is interested in such spottings. Sportsmen sighting marked deer are asked to contact the SIU wildlife laboratory in Carbondale.

Among other things, Autry said, the SIU study is intended to try to determine the rate of movement of deer from the protected area of the Crab Orchard refuge onto the surrounding area.

With this information, he said, investigators can evaluate the role of the refuge in supplying more deer for sportsmen using public hunting areas.

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10 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

How foresters can use explosives for various purposes in their profession was demonstrated to 80 Southern Illinois University forestry students during a recent Saturday field trip in the Crab Orchard Lake area. The demonstration, conducted by technicians from the U.S. Powder Company's plant in the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge's industrial area, was the first for SIU forestry students, says John Andresen, chairman of the SIU forestry department.

Part of the practical demonstration was carried out at the firm's testing site in abandoned strip mine spoil banks between Herrin and Marion. The rest was in the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge. Company technicians discussed kinds and forms of explosives, such as dynamite and TNT; uses, and safety practices before giving demonstrations.

With students kept at safe distances, the technicians first showed how explosives can be used to dig drainage ditches, and then used a charge of dynamite to break a large rock for easier removal in building roads or digging channels in rough forested regions.

Touching off a large fused underwater explosive charge in a strip mine lake not only shot a column of water 75 feet into the air to simulate Yellowstone's Old Faithful Geyser but demonstrated to students how explosives can be used to deepen a small lake or remove obstructions from an impoundment of water.

Tying a few sticks of dynamite around the trunk of a tree 12 inches in diameter was used to show how to cut down an undesirable tree in a hurry. A charge of explosives under the stump can follow to remove it from the ground in pieces.

To top off the demonstration, technicians showed how industrial explosives can be used for earth removal or cratering to form small wildlife ponds. Three bags of explosives, amounting to 100 pounds, were distributed in three holes about four feet deep and a dozen feet apart in a triangular area. The blast blew tons of earth in small particles over a five-acre area and left a crater several feet deep and about 40 feet across.

Andresen says a knowledge of explosives and their uses is necessary in preparing to be foresters.

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10 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU PLANS WEEKEND
HONORING PARENTS

CARBONDALE, ILL., --A weekend devoted to activities honoring parents of Southern Illinois University students has been planned for Nov. 5-6.

High point will be selection of Parents of the Day, to be chosen by a drawing from nominations submitted. Among events planned for the honored couple are a coffee hour with SIU President Delyte W. Morris and Mrs. Morris, a luncheon, tour of campus, and a program honoring the selected parents at half time of the Saturday night football game with Northern Michigan University.

The annual event, first held in 1951, will begin Friday evening, Nov. 5, with a program at 8 p.m. in Muckelroy Auditorium in the Agriculture Building. Featured will be excerpts from the musical, "The Sound of Music," and singing by the Folk Art Society.

The complete schedule of events for Saturday: Registration at University Center from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; walking and bus tours of campus leaving University Center at 10 a.m., noon, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.; buffet in University Center at 5:30 p.m.; football game in McAndrew Stadium at 8 p.m.; and dance in University Center at 10 p.m. Tickets for the buffet will be available at the door.

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10 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU Consolidates
Course Catalogs

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --A single Undergraduate Catalog listing all Southern Illinois University course offerings will be published late this month by SIU's Office of Central Publications.

Robert MacVicar, vice president for academic affairs, said the single catalog will replace separate bulletins published previously by various schools, colleges and the Edwardsville campus.

All new students will get a copy when they register and copies will be sent to other educational institutions, including area high schools and junior colleges, MacVicar said.

The new catalog will be on sale at the University Bookstore for $1 per copy. Separate catalogs will continue to be published for the Graduate School and Division of Technical and Adult Education.

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11 - 1 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --"Check in the equipment and check out the books" has become something of an annual ritual for Carlos Medrano, coming every fall at the end of the professional baseball season.

That's when Medrano, one of the winningest pitchers in the Washington Senators' baseball organization, makes his annual return to Southern Illinois University to continue his studies in industrial education.

A relief hurler who appeared in 52 games last season for the Hawaiian Islanders in the Pacific Coast League, Medrano has set records in three leagues in his rise toward a hoped-for career in the majors. He has compiled a career pitching record of 51 wins and 16 losses.

At the same time he has nearly finished work toward a bachelor's degree at SIU by attending classes during the fall and winter quarters. If he needed anything else to occupy his time, there's been his duty requirements as a Marine Corps reservist.

Medrano signed a professional baseball contract in 1961, when a new Senators organization was being formed following the old Washington team's move to Minnesota. A Blue Island, Ill., native and a 1957 graduate of Thornton High School in Harvey, he had attracted attention while pitching for Thornton Junior College.

"Actually," he explains, "I seem to have been playing baseball all my life--sand lot, Little League, Pony League, or something. You might say I'm a typical product of the American baseball tradition."

Ironically enough, it was his work as an infielder which initially won Medrano his place in baseball, not his pitching. Then, he says, "A better hitting infielder beat me out, and I had to do something else to keep my uniform."

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Beginning his professional career with Middlesboro, Ky., Medrano played for Pensacola, Fla.; Raleigh, N.C.; Hampton, Va., and York, Pa., before making a brief American League appearance early last year with the Senators and being reassigned to Hawaii.

As a starting pitcher his first year, the young right hander compiled a 14-4 record. Because of his exceptional control, however, he soon found himself being used primarily in relief.

Pitching in more than 60 games every season until last year, he set game-appearance records in the Eastern, Carolina and Alabama-Florida leagues. His 2.01 earned-run average with Pensacola was a club record, and in his third year as a pro he led the Carolina League with a 2.32 ERA. He also holds the Eastern League record with 67 appearances.

Last year with the Hawaiian Islanders of the Pacific Coast AAA League, Medrano had a 2-2 record in relief, and was credited with 11 saves. His earned-run average was a respectable 3.4. His appearance in 52 games was third highest in the league.

Medrano transferred to SIU in 1961 from Thornton Junior College. As an industrial education major at Southern with a minor in mathematics, he is training to become an industrial arts teacher.

The road toward a degree from SIU has been slow, and Carlos Medrano looks forward to the day his teacher training is complete. But entering the classroom or school shop as a teacher is not his most immediate concern; first, he hopes, will come a successful pitching career in the big leagues.

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11 - 1 - 65

From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --The Southern Illinois University Alumni Association board of directors has saluted SIU board of trustee action that permitted fall enrollment up to the limit of University resources.

The alumni directors, meeting here Friday, adopted a resolution expressing their gratitude to the University board "for basing its decision concerning enrollments upon the obligation of the University to the young, people of Illinois rather than upon dollar considerations."

Enrollment on the SIU campuses rose this fall to 24,504 from 20,741 in the fall of 1964.

The alumni board's resolution listed the recommendations of President Delyte W. Morris and the University Council to the board, which the trustees adopted as guidelines last Aug. 5.

These guidelines included:

That decisions not be made on basis of dollar considerations but on basis of demonstrated need of young people of Illinois for an opportunity in higher education; that the University make available within reason every resource at its disposal to accommodate, on an emergency basis, any fall excess enrollment; and that care be exercised to preserve the present high quality of instruction and educational experience.

-tt-

11 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Administrative offices of Southern Illinois University's Student Health Service are involved this week in the first of a three-stage move which is taking the unit from quarters in converted houses to the Small Group Housing Area.

New quarters are in a residence hall constructed in 1962 which is being remodeled. Its 13,146 square feet of floor space will provide room for expanded facilities under one roof, according to Health Service Administrator Robert Waldron.

Included in the second-floor administration area are the offices of Dr. Richard V. Lee, Health Service director; Waldron and clerical personnel.

Out-patient facilities and the pharmacy are scheduled to make the move from houses at the corner of Washington and Park during the Christmas holidays, and the x-ray laboratory will follow about April 1 to complete the transition, he said.

The new location will be temporary pending construction of a planned 50-bed student health center.

Expanded services in the remodeled building at 115 Small Group Housing will include an emergency room and 12-bed infirmary. In the past, only out-patient care has been provided by the Health Service, Waldron said, but increasing enrollment requires the University to take some of the emergency treatment and infirmary load from community hospitals. The Health Service will also operate an emergency vehicle on SIU's Carbondale Campus in the near future, he said.

The emergency room and infirmary will operate 24 hours a day.

Laboratory and x-ray facilities will be doubled in the new building. Two new x-ray machines and an automatic film processer to be installed at a cost of $55,000 will provide physicians with completed film in seven minutes. X-ray use has increased 53 per cent in the past year, according to Waldron.

Also included in the building will be ten clinic rooms, two for each physician on the staff, permitting them to see a greater number of patients by alternating between the rooms. Need for the expanded facilities is illustrated by the growth from a daily average of 40 out-patients in September, 1960, to 139 this September.

-ds-

SHS
NS
11-2-65

11 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --"Parents of the Day" have been selected at Southern Illinois University to receive special honors at the Parents' Day weekend (Nov. 5-6).

They are Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Larson of Deerfield, whose daughter Gail is a freshman this year; and Mr. and Mrs. Les Meredith of Elburn, parents of Gregg Meredith, a freshman.

The two sets of parents will be honored at a coffee hour with SIU President Delyte W. Morris and Mrs. Morris, a luncheon, and a tour of campus. They will be presented at half time of the Saturday night football game with Northern Michigan University.

The parents were chosen by a drawing from nominations submitted to the Parents' Day Steering Committee.

-pm-

11 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A new Lutheran Student Center at Southern Illinois University is under construction at 700 South University Street.

The cost of the new building, to be completed in the fall of 1966, is estimated at over $200,000, according to Lawrence Hafner, faculty sponsor of the center and assistant professor of the reading center at SIU.

The new building will provide such facilities as chapel, auditorium, library, meeting rooms and study rooms.

The present center is located between University Street and Thompson Street.

-jc-

11 - 17 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU NEWS SUMMARY
For Radio and Television

Southern Illinois University's dean of International Services, Robert Jacobs, will take part in an American-British conference in England that will discuss cooperation in the area of teaching the English language abroad. Jacobs said it will require the resources of the native English-speaking countries to meet demands of nations for assistance in developing English language teaching programs.

* * *

Fifteen Illinois radio stations this year are using a fifteen-minute weekly farm program produced and distributed by the Southern Illinois University Broadcasting Service and the School of Agriculture. Called the Southern Illinois Farm Reporter, it is distributed weekly from late September until June. Producer-narrator for the program is Albert F. Meyer of the S-I-U Information Service, assisted by Glen Mitchell, S-I-U visiting professor of agricultural industries.

* * *

Peace Corps Week is being observed this week on Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus. Representatives from Washington have set up a booth in University center to distribute information. Returned volunteers are speaking to classes in the daytime and to social organizations in the evening.

* * *

11 - 17 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Inmate Cary Johannesson of California State Prison, San Quinten, is a two-time winner. He copped top honors in both the best news story and best sports story in a nationwide contest for prison papers sponsored by Southern Illinois University's juournalism department.

Winners of the American Penal Press Newspaper Contest for prison journalists were announced by Howard R. Long, SIU journalism chairman who judged the manuscripts and newspapers submitted.

The Menard Time, published at the Illinois State Penitentiary at Menard, was rated the best prison newspaper in the nation, but individual honors went to prison journalists in Tennessee, California, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Long said The Time definitely was the outstanding paper although, none of its staff members was able to capture a first place in the individual classes.

"Much of the material submitted from throughout the country was routine writing," Long said, "but there were a number of cases where stories or pictures jumped right out at you."

He praised the original, fresh writing of Johannesson, winner of the best news story, in which he interviewed a psychiatrist, and the best sports story, about a weight lifter, for the San Quinten News.

Other winners:

Best mimeographed paper; The Lantern Daily, Shelby County Penal Farm, Memphis, Tenn.;

Best feature story: Hollis Lee, the OP News, Ohio State Prison, Columbus;

Best Column: Jim Schworm, The Mentor, Massachusetts Correction Institution, South Walpole, Mass.;

Best Pictures: The Bay Banner, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Green Bay.

The penal press contest was developed by Charles C. Clayton, SIU professor of Journalism now in Hong Kong setting up a school of journalism at Chinese University.

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11 - 17 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --The biggest group of contractors ever to bid on a construction project at Southern Illinois University is expected here Nov. 23 when proposals will be heard on a $4 million housing development.

The University architect's office said 32 firms have asked for specifications on the project, the nation's first Federal Housing Administration-financed development for college families. When finished it will house at least 350 moderate-income familie most of them graduate students. The bid-opening will be in the Anthony Hall offices of the SIU Foundation, a non-profit corporation created to serve the University.

John Rendleman, SIU vice president for business affairs, said other universities are "closely observing" the project. SIU will be the first to take advantage of new FHA regulations permitting colleges to get FHA financing for student and staff housing. The $4 million loan has been allocated by FHA.

Prospective bidders include home builders, real estate firms, and major construction companies. Some bidders are private investment firms who would then hire a builder.

Most of the bidders will be from Illinois, the architect's office said, but specifications also have been requested by firms in Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri and Ohio.

In terms of a university campus construction, the project is unique because contractors won't be bidding on a complete architectural plan already drawn up. The University has sent them only basic requirements demanded by it and FHA for the job. The bidders will submit their own design plans in package proposals. According to SIU officials, the successful bidder will be the one who "can give us the most for our $4 million in quantity and quality."

-more-

Since FHA requires a mortgage on the 40-year loan and the University can't mortgage state property, the SIU Foundation will be the actual mortgagee. It will borrow the $4 million, pay the builder and then lease the completed buildings to the University.

The University has deeded to the Foundation a 39-acre plot for the housing project. It is located southwest of the SIU campus near the Carbondale city reservoir.

Exisiting SIU family housing includes the Southern Hills apartments, totaling 272 units, and apartments at the Vocational-Technical Institute campus.

-pb-

11 - 18 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --The Southern Illinois University Engineering Club was chartered Wednesday night (Nov. 17) as the state's second student chapter of the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers. The other is at the University of Illinois.

Chartering ceremony was conducted during a regular meeting of the Egyptian Chapter of the ISPE, which was instrumental in gaining a charter for the student club. The meeting was held in the University Center at SIU.

Presenting the charter was Raymond Carroll, Champaign consulting engineer and president-elect of the ISPE. Others present included Earl Moldovan, consulting engineer from Salem and ISPE vice president; Prof. Robert Jewett, faculty advisor of the University of Illinois student chapter, and Charles Pirnat, president of the Illinois student chapter.

The charter was accepted by SIU Engineering Club President Kenneth Oleson, Chicago (2308 W. Greenleaf).

In presenting the charter, Carroll told those present that professional engineering "belongs to young men." He said knowledge and wisdom of more mature men in the field is most useful when passed on to "young men of vigor."

The ISPE has more than 5,000 members in more than 25 chapters statewide, Carroll said. The Egyptian chapter is the southern-most. He said the University of Illinois chapter is the largest student chapter in any of the state engineering societies, and the "large and extremely active" SIU chapter would be a welcome addition.

A dinner meeting preceding the chartering was attended by 100 persons.

-bh-

11 - 19 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Charlotte Crawford, petite and pretty and just out of Pakistan, says Peace Corps work in other countries is a two-way street.

"I grew--I gained a lot for myself," said the brunette Miss Crawford, on Southern Illinois University campus to help with observance of Peace Corps Week (Nov. 14-20). "And when one returns home, he wonders just what he left."

Miss Crawford, without one regret for her two years as a Peace Corps volunteer, began working for Peace Corps headquarters in Washington a few weeks ago. Her trip to SIU is the third she has made to a college campus in behalf of the movement.

A native of Salem, Oregon, she received her degree in sociology at the Universit of Washington, Seattle, and took her Peace Corps training at the University of Minnesota.

In Pakistan Miss Crawford was in a community development contingent assigned to the Khaneual project. She worked initially in a village of 800 people, first learning their interests, customs, and needs, and practicing the language. She found the women wanted to learn machine sewing, and with two machines obtained from CARE, classes were started for women and girls in the 12-20 age group. Women from another village two miles away were trained in needlework at Lahore, city of Punjab, and returned to impart their knowledge.

Miss Craford admitted "it is hard to fight the system" in Pakistan, that the best way to succeed is to learn what the people want and help them to get it. "Otherwise they interpret what you are trying to do as interference."

She and others from Washington have been joined by a dozen or more returned Peace Corps volunteers now enrolled at Southern to tell students about the program. Pledges in Angel Flight, women's auxiliary to the Air Force ROTC's Arnold Air Society have distributed literature. A high point of the week was a forum, "The Peace Corps in Latin America," at which returned volunteers from Peru, Colombia, and Brazil spoke

11 - 19 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Paul H. Douglas, Democratic Senator from Illinois, will visit the Southern Illinois University campus on Monday, November 29.

Douglas will speak in the University Center Ballroom B at noon, and will then meet students and faculty.

The appearance is being sponsored by the SIU Young Democrats Club.

-ms-

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Contributions to the Willis G. Swartz College Scholarship Fund in memory of the late Southern Illinois University government professor who was the first dean of its Graduate School, have passed the $500 mark.

Administering the fund will be Mrs. Swartz and the board of the First Presbyterian Church, Carbondale, where Dr. Swartz was a member. Scholarship details are being formulated.

Swartz, besides being well-known by educators and former students throughout the country, also was a figure in Rotary activities. He was a former district governor of Rotary International. Several Rotary clubs already have contributed to the scholarship fund.

Contributions can be mailed to the First Presbyterian Church in Carbondale.

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11 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A pre-Christmas concert will be presented by the Southern Illinois Oratorio Choir, the Southern Illinois University Choir and the University Symphony Orchestra December 4 and 5, at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

The choirs, directed by Robert Kingsbury, will sing "Magnificat in C" by Pachebel and "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," Cantata No. 191 by J.S. Bach. The orchestra is directed by Warren Van Bronkhorst.

Student soloists will be Sharon Huebner of Waterloo, soprano; Georgia Bollmeier of Marissa, contralto; Jerry Dawe of Marion, tenor; Daniel Saathoff of Burlington, Iowa (121 S. Central), bass; and Edward Brake of Springfield, Mo. (2032 N. Douglas), tenor.

The public is invited to attend the concerts, for which there is no admission charge.

11 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --The spirit of Christmas will come to life on the lawn of Carbondale's Holden Hospital Dec. 13 as local citizens and Southern Illinois University faculty and students join in a traditional Nativity scene presentation.

The Carbondale Community High School Band will be among groups taking part in ceremonies on opening night, according to Dave Keene, head of Keene Transfer and Storage Co. and general chairman of the project. He is assisted by Don Winsor of the SIU faculty.

Started in 1961, the Christmas display is a project of the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce and is a "true example of cooperation between 'town and gown' to foster observance of the real meaning of Christmas," Keene said.

Thousands of area residents each year have viewed the scene, with many choral groups and individuals participating in the presentation.

Scheduled to be lighted from 5 to 9 p.m. Dec. 13 through Christmas Eve, the 24- by 14-foot creche, constructed at SIU's Vocational Technical Institute, will be occupied by life-size mannequins and; from 6 to 9 p.m., by live sheep, a heifer and burro provided and cared for by the SIU Farms and members of the Littly Egypt Ag Coop.

Choral and other special groups will be featured from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., with recorded music at other hours.

Members of the Carbondale Garden Club are caring for costumes for the mannequins, and Junior Chamber of Commerce members are manning the booth to handle lights and recorded music.

Keene said many groups and individuals would be encouraged to participate in the presentation.

The creche and mannequins will be left up until Jan. 4, but will not be lighted after Christmas Eve. -ds-

11 - 24 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 638 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

A BIRD TAPPIN' AT A WINDOW

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

From time to time something is said about two kinds of vanishing Americana. One is made up of physical objects like rail fences, log houses, well sweeps, looms, tools and devices no longer in common use. The second type is made up of disappearing customs, practices, beliefs and superstitions.

Although no one expresses a real desire to return to that time when both types were common, there are many who sincerely believe that a knowledge of them could be helpful toward a better understanding of a way of life and thought that has vanished. Such knowledge, they hold, is as valuable as a knowledge of the political, social, and economic beliefs and practices once on parade, and now called history.

This was all started by the visit of a mocking bird that has returned at frequent intervals during the past several days to flutter and tap at a north window. When superstitions held greater sway this bird's actions would have aroused the dread and fear of those where the bird came to visit.

Even now one who stood to watch the bird's antics said, "I've heard that a bird tapping at a window is a sign of some approaching event." His remark led to the passing back and forth of several strange and half-forgotten beliefs and superstitions about birds. There once were hundreds of them.

Both of us remembered that a lifetime ago many believed that such tapping and fluttering presaged a death in the family within a year. Both also agreed that if the bird continues to peck and flutter each succeeding November the prophecy will eventually be fulfilled. Many other saying and superstitions about birds came in for mention. One of these was the old and oft repeated expression, "A little bird told me." It still finds occasional use by someone who has come upon a juicy bit of gossip or a tantalizing secret and doesn't want to divulge its source.

-more-

The use of this phrase comes from the ancient belief that birds could understand and even divine human thought and could convey their knowledge to a select few wise to receive. No one knows just how ancient that belief is. It goes back at least to Biblical times, being referred to in Eccliastes and in legends about King Solomon.

Discussion next turned to bits of bird lore heard in childhood. Two that must have made lasting impressions came early. One was that robbing a bird's nest brought bad luck. Another somewhat like it let us know that a boy who robbed a bird's nest thereby committed a sin. The comprehension of sin might not have been very clear but it sounded like it should be avoided.

The old saying that one could catch a bird by sprinkling salt on its tail was recalled. The writer still wonders if it really would work since his return as a five-year-old for a second shaker of salt met with a decisive 'no' and that scientific venture was not completed. He was left wondering if Mrs. McFadden had correctly informed him.

Several bits of lore concerning bluejays were recalled. Among these was the belief that one did not see a bluejay on Friday since for some prior sins those birds were bound on that day to journey to hell with a grain of sand for the devil and to report on the sins and shortcomings of people.

It also was recalled that crows were birds of no good repute; that they were robbers and in general were birds of ill omen. They brought bad luck if they chose to roost near a house. The number of crows flying in a group would warn the beholder of the fate awaiting him. If one was seen flying alone it meant bad luck, but two brought good luck. Three meant health and four wealth, five meant sickness and six death. Bits of a mirror dangling by a string kept them from a field, likewise a cross draped with old clothes and wearing a hat at the top of the cross.

Doves came in for many beliefs. If you were standing still when the first one of spring was heard, bad luck was your lot for the year. If you were going uphill it sounded the signal of good luck. It definitely was bad luck to shoot a dove as

well as a robin. The cooing of doves gave clues to the lovesick maiden. Only one of such signs is remembered. The puzzled maid wanting to now how long before a husband would come had only to ask "how long" when the first dove of spring was heard. The number of answering coos told her the years.

Birds flying near the ground, oiling their feathers or taking dust baths foretold rain shortly. The eerie calls of the whipoorwills and owls augured misfortun No method of silencing the whipoorwill is remembered. Owls that hooted could be silenced by removing the left shoe and turning it upside down. A copper kettle turned upside down was equally effective. A piece of flint laid on a hot stove was a good silencer. Salt sprinkled on a hot stove was a specific for screech owls.

Redbirds (cardinals), bluebirds, and wrens were unfailing harbingers of good fortune. Sparrows were not signs of good fortune but one who carried a sparrow's wishbone in his pocket was smiled upon by fortune. It was considered as good as a buckeye. The darker the wishbone of a wild goose the colder the approaching winter. Goose grease, wild or domestic, was a mighty medicine, particularly for a chest cold when rubbed on. Blended with proper ingredients it made an excellent liniment, lotion or salve.

There were literally a thousand gems of bird lore, now mostly forgotten with no obvious misfortune.

11 - 24 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

The Christmas Tree marketing season is at hand and with it comes the question of purchasing a locally grown evergreen or buying one that has been shipped into the area from other regions. Southern Illinois University Forester Ernest Kurmes points out that locally-grown crops of evergreens are gaining prominence in the Christmas tree market, but still only account for 10 or 12 per cent of the trees bought by Illinois families.

The Illinois Division of Forestry has been encouraging the production of Christmas trees as a farm crop for nearly a decade, but the activity only now is beginning to show up in marketings of pine trees for Christmas purposes. Sales of Christmas trees produced in Southern Illinois was about 50,000 last year as compared to only about 5,000 a half dozen years earlier. About 90 per cent of the locally grown trees are Scotch pine which has medium length needles. With careful pruning during their development to shorten the distance between the whorls of branches and to increase branching on the sides as well as giving them a conical shape, the Scotch pine is a highly desirable Christmas tree sought by consumers.

There are an estimated 50 growers of Christmas trees in the southern 25 counties of Illinois, but the heaviest production still is in the northern part of the state. More than 130 producers in the state are members of the Illinois Christmas Tree Growers Association which seeks to promote quality tree production and help with marketing suggestions.

There are few large acreages of Christmas trees in the state. Most producers have only a few acres devoted to tree production, using the enterprise as a supplement to other farming activities or as a sideline to another occupation, such as teaching school or operating a business.

Pruning the young trees from the time they are about knee high until they reach marketing heights in about six years is necessary to improve the shape and increase the branching. The practice can increase the number of salable trees in a stand from only about 10 per cent to 80 per cent. Tree stands also must be protected from fire and disease. Many growers now spray trees in the fall before marketing with a green-up material to assure a fresh green color for the Christmas season. -am-

11 - 29 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

"Festival of Nations" is the title of a program scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday (Nov. 30) in the Morris Library Auditorium at Southern Illinois University.

Sponsored by the International Relations Club, the program will feature Arab folk dances, sketches from the Middle East countries, Indian dances, Pakistani sketches, African dances, Phillipino dances, European accordion, Chinese flute numbers, and Jamaican folk songs.

With the theme of "Unity and Understanding Among Nations," the program will be open to the public, with no charge for admission, Orrin Benn of British Guiana, publicity chairman of the club, said.

-jc-

11 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Carl E. Adkins of Pontiac (1118 S. Mill) and Kenneth L. Adams of Western Springs (5408 Central), are co-chairmen for the 19th annual Theta Xi Variety Show to be presented March 4-5 in Southern Illinois University's Shryock Auditorium.

Adkins returned to school this year after a two-year hitch in the Army. He has been on the Homecoming Steering Committee, University Center Programming Board, Christmas Week Steering Committee, and has served as steward for the Theta Xi fraternity. Adams, a transfer student from the University of Illinois, is on the University Center Programming Board's Special Events and Dance Committees.

One of the big attractions of the winter term, the Variety Show last year featured 13 acts plus the Theta Xi pledge act, the Service to Southern awards, and the Leo Kaplan Scholarship award. More than 400 people were involved in the production.

The show, begun in 1947, was founded as an outlet for student talent and because of the response it was made an annual affair. It has mushroomed from a local talent show into a two-night extravaganza which draws an audience from all over Southern Illinois.

-tt-

12 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 639 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

A GRAVE MARKER SUGGESTS SOME STORIES

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Some places of interest in Southern Illinois are out of bounds for winter visitors. That is not true of Garrison Hill beside the Mississippi in Kaskaskia State Park. The roadway to it is always good and it is not difficult to find somethi there that will suggest an interesting story, or stories. One object of this kind is the grave marker at the second burial place of William Morrison, who was the merchant prince of the upper Mississippi Valley when vanished Kaskaskia was the region's metropolis.

This Morrison marker is near the tapering shaft erected to honor the memory of those of the old town, whose remains were brought here for reburial when both the original town and its burying ground were being carried away by the river. Morrison' marker is not conspicuous, and a visitor inclined to hurry along can easily pass it by unnoticed. Those who observe closely can hardly fail to be drawn toward it by the unusual arrangement of its two prostrate marble slabs, the one supported above the other by six short and shapely marble columns.

In a quiet way the marker is distinctive and so far as recalled is the only one of its particular pattern seen in Southern Illinois. Having noticed it the visitor naturally halts to look more closely, and perhaps becomes curious about the man to whose memory it does honor. He will learn that Morrison, like his marker, was distinctive.

William Morrison was the son of an English trader, Sir John Morrison, a partner in the firm of Bryant and Morrison, fur buyers and traders with the Indians. William was born in Buck County, Pennsylvania, in 1790. As a youth he began to work for the firm of Bryant and Morrison and soon was sent as their representative in the West.

-more-

In a few years he became the leader of an extensive business that centered at Kaskaskia and extended from Pennsylvania to the Rockies and from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico. He came to Kaskaskia, then the most important town in the upper valley.

Morrison prospered in business. With some of its profits he built, in 1801, the most pretentious residence in the town. This home was popularly referred to as the Morrison Mansion. He built his at the same time that Pierre Menard, with whose name that of Morrison often was associated, was building his home beside the Kaskaskia River.

Important social affairs, were held at these homes. When the aging La fayette came in 1825 to visit the region once owned by France he was lodged and feted by Morrison. The reception given him and the accompanying grand ball were held at the Morrison Mansion, which stood until the wandering river washed the historic town away. The Menard home still stands at the foot of the Garrison Hill bluff.

It was this same wandering river that caused the removal of burials in the first cemetery to a new location on Garrison Hill, far above any floods. The cemetery is near the grass covered mounds that outline the palisaded fort the French built about 1730.

Morrison became a wealthy man with far flung business interests. His trappers, traders and fur buyers ranged along the tributaries of the Mississippi, going up the Missouri to the region of the Yellowstone. Morrison and Pierre Menard, sometimes partners and at other times rivals, were the men responsible for making St. Louis the greatest fur market in the world, a distinction it still holds.

Morrison is recorded as the first man to send an overland trading mission from the Illinois country to the Spanish city of Santa Fe. This venture, in 1804, is the first made over the route that became known as the Santa Fe Trail, one of America's most historic roadways. This first venture was in the charge of a man named La Plante, who evidently turned the proceeds to his personal use.

That Morrison favored and practiced slavery is shown by records indicating that he bought, sold and worked slaves and that he rented them to others in need of labor. This was in apparent conflict with certain provisions of the law. Morrison was not at all alone in these practices. Many others did likewise. Others also rented slaves at times, some to Morrison. With this knowledge it seems strange to find that he appears as "next of friend," a party then necessary in order that an orphan or servant could have his day in court.

Some entries from the Morrison records of slave rentals may be of interest. A few are given. The earliest one found tells us that "Col. Swartz this day hired Negro Harry by the month at $12.00 per month came home on the 29th of May, 24 days of service." Another entry at about the same time says "Rachel hired to Judge Pope this 9th day of October 1831 at $5.00 per month, returned home the 28th of December."

For many years Morrison was one of the West's most noted land speculators. Countless abstracts of title to lands in Southern Illinois show that he once held title to them. Among such tracts is the section of land where Morris Library of Southern Illinois University now stands.

A book could be written about the man whose grave is marked by the two marble slabs in Garrison Hill Cemetery.

12 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

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-more-

In a few years he became the leader of an extensive business that centered at Kaskaskia and extended from Pennsylvania to the Rockies and from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico He came to Kaskaskia, then the most important town in the upper valley.

Morrison prospered in business. With some of its profits he built, in 1801, the most pretentious residence in the town. This home was popularly referred to as the Morrison Mansion. He built his at the same time that Pierre Menard, with whose name that of Morrison often was associated, was building his home beside the Kaskaskia River.

Important social affairs, were held at these homes. When the aging La fayette came in 1825 to visit the region once owned by France he was lodged and feted by Morrison. The reception given him and the accompanying grand ball were held at the Morrison Mansion, which stood until the wandering river washed the historic town away. The Menard home still stands at the foot of the Garrison Hill bluff.

It was this same wandering river that caused the removal of burials in the first cemetery to a new location on Garrison Hill, far above any floods. The cemetery is near the grass covered mounds that outline the palisaded fort the French built about 1730.

Morrison became a wealthy man with far flung business interests. His trappers, traders and fur buyers ranged along the tributaries of the Mississippi, going up the Missouri to the region of the Yellowstone. Morrison and Pierre Menard, sometimes partners and at other times rivals, were the men responsible for making St. Louis the greatest fur market in the world, a distinction it still holds.

Morrison is recorded as the first man to send an overland trading mission from the Illinois country to the Spanish city of Santa Fe. This venture, in 1804, is the first made over the route that became known as the Santa Fe Trail, one of America's most historic roadways. This first venture was in the charge of a man named La Plante, who evidently turned the proceeds to his personal use.

That Morrison favored and practiced slavery is shown by records indicating that he bought, sold and worked slaves and that he rented them to others in need of labor. This was in apparent conflict with certain provisions of the law. Morrison was not at all alone in these practices. Many others did likewise. Others also rented slaves at times, some to Morrison. With this knowledge it seems strange to find that he appears as "next of friend," a party then necessary in order that an orphan or servant could have his day in court.

Some entries from the Morrison records of slave rentals may be of interest. A few are given. The earliest one found tells us that "Col. Swartz this day hired Negro Harry by the month at $12.00 per month came home on the 29th of May, 24 days of service." Another entry at about the same time says "Rachel hired to Judge Pope this 9th day of October 1831 at $5.00 per month, returned home the 28th of December."

For many years Morrison was one of the West's most noted land speculators. Countless abstracts of title to lands in Southern Illinois show that he once held title to them. Among such tracts is the section of land where Morris Library of Southern Illinois University now stands.

A book could be written about the man whose grave is marked by the two marble slabs in Garrison Hill Cemetery.

12 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University is now accepting applications for both the 1966 summer and fall quarters from high-ranking high school seniors, according to Leslie J. Chamberlin, Carbondale campus admissions director.

Chamberlin said a new "early decision" admissions policy adopted by SIU enables tenative acceptance of students in the upper quarter of their high school classes on the basis of six semesters of high school study. Others will be considered after the completion of seven semesters.

In either case, however, a complete transcript showing all high school work and verifying graduation must follow at a later date.

Chamberlin said the "early decision" plan not only will benefit the students, but also will help the University spread the heavy flow of admission applications more evenly.

Under SIU entrance requirements, Illinois residents ranking in the upper two-thirds of their high school graduating classes can be granted admission any quarter. Those in the lower third will be considered for admission to summer, winter or spring quarters only, and on scholastic probation.

Out-of-state applicants must rank in the upper 40 per cent of their classes for regular fall term admission. Both Illinois and out-of-state students receiving high scores on the American College Test (ACT Test) may be admitted for fall quarter studies.

Chamberlin said all entering freshmen must take the ACT Test, given nationally four times a year and usually administered at most high schools. Dates for the test in 1966 are Feb. 19, April 23, June 25 and Aug. 6.

Entering freshmen also are urged to get social security numbers for permanent identification in the electronic records system now in use at SIU, Chamberlin said.

-bh-

12 - 3 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Possible state restrictions on teenage driving will be a major topic when high school students from 17 Southern Illinois counties meet Saturday (Dec. 4) at Southern Illinois University for a regional conference on safety education.

The teenagers, members of the National Student Safety Association, are concerned over legislation that may be triggered by steadily mounting insurance figures showing higher accident levels in their age group.

The all day session at SIU's Little Grassy Facilities will be sponsored by the Governor's Commission on Traffic Safety and the SIU Safety Center, directed by James Aaron. Their topic will be "Safety Education, Our Social Responsibility."

Richard Gruny, SIU legal counsel, will describe proposed crackdown legislation likely to come before the General Assembly. One of the bills, Gruny said, would allow a parent to take away his child's license if he disapproves of his driving.

-pb-

12 - 3 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A record 24 graduate fellowships under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act have been allocated to Southern Illinois University, it was announced by Dean William Simeone of the SIU Graduate School.

Dean Simeone, who said the purpose of these fellowships is to encourage training of students to become college teachers, explained they are awarded persons just entering the graduate program. The fellowships, for three years of study, start with the academic year beginning in September, 1966. Stipends begin at $2,000 for the first year and increase to $2,400 the third year. There also are dependency allowances.

The NDEA fellowships, Simeone said, were awarded Southern on the basis of submissions made to the U.S. Office of Education by SIU departments with doctoral programs. The federal office announces allocations after reviewing the submissions.

Recommendations for fellowship recipients are made by departments to Dean Simeone. Recipients will be announced at a later date.

"We are pleased with the recognition the Office of Education has given the growing stature of our graduate program at Southern," Dean Simeone said. "By awarding us the largest allotment ever of NDEA fellowships, they give us the opportunity to further strengthen our program." He said there are 18 units at SIU currently granting doctoral degrees.

The 24 fellowships are in addition to NDEA fellowships already held by SIU graduate students and summer fellowships.

-tt-

12 - 3 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A Southern Illinois University speech correctionist, Michael Hoshiko, has been awarded a $14,484 grant for 12 months of research and study at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

Hoshiko, associate professor in the SIU department of speech correction, will engage in research in the area of biomedical engineering. He said he also will investigate post-doctoral education with the view that such a program might be initiated in speech correction here in the future.

His work will be done in the institution's Post-Doctoral Research Center at Bethesda, Md., under a grant from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

During the past few years Hoshiko has engaged in research on ways to improve speech of persons who larynges have been removed, under a grant from the American Cancer Society.

Hoshiko said he hopes to be able to leave for his year of study after the spring quarter.

Hoshiko, who holds a Ph.D. from Purdue University, came to Southern Illinois University in 1957.

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ATTN. QUINCY: Hoshiko's wife, Patsy Rose, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Dege of Quincy (2604 Chestnut).

12 - 2 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Obtaining a fresh Christmas tree and maintaining its freshness during the Christmas season should be the aim in each home planning to have one this year, says Ernest Kurmes, Southern Illinois University forester.

The best assurance of freshness is to find a local Christmas tree farm, make arrangements to select a desirable evergreen and have it cut at the time it is to be placed in the home for decoration, he says. Even more satisfying is for the buyer to select and cut the tree himself. Current estimates indicate nearly twice as many locally grown trees will be available this year as last in Southern Illinois.

However, 80 to 90 percent of the natural Christmas trees bought still are imported from other producing states and Canada. Many of these trees are harvested two or three months ahead of the marketing season and held in storage until time for shipment to dealers. Abundant supplies already are available for purchase. When local markets do not have facilities for storing the trees outside they begin to dry and may lose needles before Christmas Day arrives. Some outdoor markets that get periodic deliveries of trees can hold them in better condition so the buyer has a reasonably assurance of getting a well-shaped, fresh tree when he wants it.

Persons buying from a market will do well to purchase the tree early in the season while it is fresh and store it outside in a bucket of moist sand or in a tree stand with a water container to help maintain its freshness until time to bring it in the house for decoration.

However obtained, keeping the tree from drying out too rapidly after it has been set up in the home and decorated is important from the standpoint both of beauty and safety. Using a tree stand with a container to which water can be added as it evaporates or is absorbed by the tree is helpful. Having a freshly cut stem when the tree is mounted in the stand increases the likelihood of water absorption to maintain freshness.

-am-

12 - 6 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --For some 1,300 foreign language students at Southern Illinois University, the compact booths of the language laboratory have become a second home.

According to Howard P. French, associate professor of German in the SIU foreign languages department and laboratories director, use of the two language laboratory installations on the Carbondale campus is approaching 1,000 student-hours a week.

French said as many as six different languages, or various levels of language instruction, can be taught in a single laboratory session.

"Basically," he explained, "the teaching still is done in the classroom. The lab doesn't teach, but drills and develops speaking habits. It makes it perfectly natural for the student to hear the language he is studying."

SIU first began to use the laboratory in teaching languages in 1960, when 25 individual booths were installed in a ground-level classroom of Old Main, the oldest building on campus.

Two years later, an additional 75 units were installed in nearby Wheeler Hall, which houses the foreign languages department. Those in Wheeler are used primarily by beginning classes, with advanced course work done in the smaller installation.

Language laboratories really were not accepted until the mid 1950's, explained French, who came to Southern in 1962 from Davidson College, N.C., where he had served as head of the department of German.

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In the laboratory, with its tape recordings and other sound equipment, an instructor at a control panel can work with students individually or as a group. The students can hear others use the language they are learning, as well as recording and playing back their own voices.

Some of the material used in the SIU language laboratories is prepared commercially, French said, while much is made up by the department faculty using its own recording facilities. Commercial tapes often are edited by staff members, who either add or subtract material needed for specific teaching purposes.

Area high schools and other colleges and universities frequently request material contained in the SIU tape library. If a blank tape is provided, the material is duplicated free of charge.

French said additional expansion of the laboratories is essential if the department is to keep up with increasing student needs. He said there are tentative plans for either adding a third laboratory or expanding existing ones.

-ms-

12 - 6 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Training as clerk-stenographers will begin Monday (Dec. 13) for 18 area women at the Southern Illinois University Manpower Training Center.

The 30-week course will be conducted under a federal Manpower Development and Training Act contract held by Southern's Division of Technical and Adult Education.

Four MDTA classess currently are in session at the Manpower Training Center, located off Route 148 south of the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge headquarters, according to Supervisor William E. Nagel.

These include a 24-week clerk-typist course with 18 students, two 12-week welding courses with 18 students each, and a 48-week radio-tv class with 17 students.

Training classes also are in session at two other locations, Nagel said. A 16-week course for 23 psychiatric aides is being conducted at Anna State Hospital. At Southern's Vocational Technical Institute, 143 persons are enrolled in nine different classes.

Most classes opening in the future will be conducted at the Manpower Training Center, located in remodeled industrial buildings of the Ordill area, Nagel said. Such courses as psychiatric and nurse aide training still will be held at hospitals where clinical facilities are available.

MDTA courses are provided by the SIU Division of Technical and Adult Education under a $1,044,000 federal contract to train 1,000 unemployed persons in Franklin and Williamson counties in more than 40 occupational categories.

-ds-

12 - 6 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University students will begin a week-long session of final examinations Monday (Dec. 13), then begin a Christmas and New Year's holiday extending through Jan. 2.

School officials said most of the 24,502 students enrolled on SIU's Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses will be going home for the holidays. A series of special activities, including Christmas dinner with American families, is planned for foreign students who will remain on campus.

Southern's winter quarter begins with evening classes on Jan. 3 and extends to mid-March.

-bh-

12 - 6 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Ten area public libraries have already been authorized by their boards of trustees to join in the proposed organization of "System 21," a voluntary regional association to take advantage of facilities and funds provided under the new state public library development act.

Tax-supported libraries in 16 Southern Illinois counties are eligible for membership, according to Harold J. Rath, Southern Illinois University special services librarian, who is temporary chairman of a group to study the proposal.

Rath estimates that a minimum of $150,000 to a maximum of $200,000 or even $215,000 can become available to upgrade library service in these counties if all 29 such libraries are authorized to participate.

Some of the services to public libraries which can be provided under the state grants to regional systems, he said, are audio-visual services(films, slides, records), bookmobile, consultant services, cooperative book processing, buying and cataloguing, deposit stations or branch libraries for sparsely populated areas, reference service, and workshops and in-service training classes for library personnel.

In addition, SIU is one of four regional reference libraries in the state which is authorized by the new law to permit their special resources to be used by the general public through loans to local public libraries or through copy service. SIU is expected to provide such inter-library reference service to the 34 southernmost counties of the state.

Libraries already committed to participation in "System 21" include Carbondale, Chester, Golconda, Mound City, Murphysboro, Carterville, Rosiclare, Sparta, Vienna and West Frankfort.

A meeting to set up the formal organization of the system will be held Jan. 17 at 8 p.m. in the Carbondale Public Library, Rath said.

12 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Whakyung Choi from Seoul, Korea, will be presented in her graduate recital by the music department at Southern Illinois University Friday (Dec. 10).

A piano major, Miss Choi will perform Bach's "Concerto in the Italian Style," a Beethoven Sonata and "Improvisations, Op. 20" by Bartok, at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium.

Miss Choi serves as accompanist for the SIU Opera Workshop, a position she has filled since coming here as a graduate student in Jan. 1964.

Miss Choi, daughter of a book publisher in Seoul, first started to play the piano at the age of 10. From that time on, she never missed playing a single day, even during the Korean War. She studied at the department of instrumental music of Seoul National University, 1959-63, as a student of Prof. Won Bok Kim, chairman of the department.

While here she has studied under Fred H. Denker, professor in the music department.

After two years of study here, Miss Choi plans to return to Korea next summer to help train college level music students.

-jc-

12 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Discussion of boundaries featured a work study session Monday (Dec. 6) at Southern Illinois University attended by proponents of three proposed junior college districts and other educators and laymen of Southern Illinois.

Hearing presentations from spokesman of the proposed districts was Gerald Smith, executive secretary of the Illinois Junior College Board, who said he would submit the proceedings of the session, held in SIU's student Center, to the Illinois Junior College Board. He pointed out that all petitions to set up junior college districts must be approved by this board and the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Spokesmen were Leslie Stilley, Williamson County superintendent of schools, who represented an area consisting of all or parts of Williamson, Jackson, Franklin, and Perry Counties; Vincent Birchler, Randolph County school superintendent, who presented the proposal of the six-county area along the east side of the state running from Jackson to St. Clair Counties; and Dr. C. A. Parker, Mount Vernon optometrist, who represented the Rend Lake district containing parts of Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Perry, and White Counties.

An expected group of some 20 swelled to more than 60 for the study sessions. Smith warned the group against being too hasty in setting up boundaries and establishing definite locations of the college centers. The meeting was not designed for conclusions on boundaries.

"We all need to be statesmen enough to take a good look at the pattern," he said.

Moderator of the meeting was Jacob O. Bach, chairman of Southern's department of educational administration and supervision.

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12 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A complete three-hour performance of the "Messiah" and 12th century musical drama, "The Play of Daniel" are special Christmas programs scheduled by WSIU-TV (Ch. 8) at Southern Illinois University.

The Boston Handel Society will perform the "Messiah" in a film feature at 9:30 p.m., Dec. 23.

"The Play of Daniel," produced by the National Educational Television network, will be shown at 9:30 p.m. Christmas Eve (Dec. 24). It features the New York Pro Musica in a performance at the Cloisters, New York City. Ray DeVoll is in the title role. The drama was an annual Christmas favorite in 12th century France.

-pb-

12 - 8 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Adults in Southern Illinois are returning to the classroom in increasing numbers to take advantage of evening courses designed to improve their vocational prospects and general knowledge.

That's the observation of staff members in Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education, which has chalked up another record year in adult programs.

Nearly 9,500 people have studied subjects ranging from business law to woodworking and welding, according to E.J. Simon, dean of the division. The increase is 4.4 per cent over last year--and far above the fewer than 500 enrolled only 15 years ago when Southern began its adult program.

"We find that more and more people are seeking evening classes which help them in job advancement, preparing for new vocational fields, or simply adding to their general educational background," Simon said.

The division sets up and administers courses in various communities, drawing on a pool of local teachers to instruct the classes. Most courses run one evening a week for 12 weeks, with a nominal charge for tuition and books.

This year, the division conducted 501 classes in 65 communities, including those offered at the Carbondale and Vocational Technical Institute campuses of SIU, according to Adult Education Supervisor Glenn E. Wills.

Courses included bookkeeping-accounting, electronic computer operation, oil painting, mathematics, foreign languages, electronics, carpentry, machine shop, engine repair, private pilot ground school, radio, sewing, and income tax procedures.

Most popular of the courses, Wills said, is a high school review in preparation for the General Educational Development test. This year, 655 people seeking their high school equivalency certificate enrolled in these classes.

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The division also has conducted, or assisted other divisions of the University with, 18 special seminars and short courses with a total enrollment of 1,220 people. These included such things as basic and advanced police training, the Illinois Bankers School for junior bank executives, public librarians' workshop, the adult vocational education conference, and a hot-line maintenance school for electrical linemen.

In general, Wills said, the division can set up a course in virtually any community in downstate Illinois in which at least 12 people want to enroll and for which there is a qualified teacher available.

"We try to fill the needs of the community and to tailor our programs to the greatest benefit of the people enrolling," he said. "Education is a continuing process that shouldn't stop with a high school diploma or even a college degree, and we are trying to provide the classes people want and need to enrich their lives and better their economic prospects."

-ds-

12 - 9 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

ATTENTION: Farm or Women's Page Editors

THREE RECIPES
FOR EGG NOG

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Egg Nog is a popular refreshment for the Christmas holidays, but it is a delicious beverage at most any time, says Scott Hinners, Southern Illinois University poultry specialist, who always ardently promotes fresh eggs and poultry as the best of foods. Since eggs are an important ingredient of Egg Nog, he today shares three of his personal recipes. They are:

Lightweight Egg Nog

3 fresh eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
3/4 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
3 cups whole milk
¼ teaspoon imitation rum flavor
a dash of nutmeg

Mix the ingredients well in a large bowl. Other flavors may be added to taste.

Moderately Thick Egg Nog

5 fresh eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1½ cups whole milk
½ teaspoon imitation rum flavoring
1½ cups vanilla ice cream
a dash of nutmeg

Mix the ingredients well in a large bowl. Other flavors may be added to taste.

Heavy Egg Nog

7 fresh eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1 cup whole milk
½ teaspoon imitation rum flavoring
1½ cups vanilla ice cream
¼ cup whipping cream
a dash of nutmeg

Mix the ingredients well in a large bowl. Other flavors may be added to taste.

The three recipes will provide a choice of consistencies that should please the tastes of most persons, Hinners says.

-am-

12 - 9 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 640 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

CHRISTMAS, SANTA AND FIREPLACES

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Christmas has changed and fireplaces around which so much of its legend centers have almost disappeared. The snap, whir or buzzing heard at intervals in many homes generally is made by an automatically controlled heating plant in response to a fall of two or three degrees in room temperature. This is a far cry from the pioneer type woodburning fireplace that some oldsters have known.

Only at very rare intervals does one now find a fireplace. Then it most likely is one with a pottery gas log that is seldom or never lighted and is definitely for ornament and not utility. All this is to say that the legendary home hearth where wood was the fuel and around which the social life of the home centered has gone to join vanished Americana. Some fear that the social life that once centered about those same fireplaces is fading away also. We sincerely hope, for one thing, that the lore of Christmas that centered about the hearth and its cherry fire is spared.

Many an oldster's remaining childhood recollections of Christmas are those that were etched in memory by the ruddy light of a fireplace. It was down the spacious chimneys of such fireplaces that Saint Nicholas, Pere Noel, Father Christmas, Olaf, Knes Rutrecht, Kris Kringle, Santa Claus or some other kindly and cheery old gentleman came to bring Christmas cheer.

Memories of those return, filled with nostalgic recollections of their cheerfully blazing fires, long ago friends, old songs, stories, simple but cherished gifts, and fleeting images of faces, all against a background of lights and shadows cast by the hearth's flickering blazes.

-more-

Both Christmas and St. Nicholas were old, even then. Measured by either time or miles both had come a long journey through many countries to blend at the hearths of a million homes. The legend of St. Nicholas begins when a son was born to a prosperous merchant living at Tacora in Lycia, Asia Minor, in A.D. 270. This child grew up to become a devout youth and a most kindly man well known for his generosity and ever helpful services to the needy and deserving unfortunates.

Nicholas became well know for his steady and marked devotion to the church. His fame spread. When a new bishop of Myra was needed, Nicholas, despite his youth and limited experience, was chosen. Though he had not sought the position and felt himself both too young and incompetent he accepted the post and began a notable service.

His life was not one of ease. Disliked by Emperor Diocletian he was imprisoned along with sailors, pirates, robbers, killers and assorted other criminals. He immediately won their respect and was chosen their patron saint. He loved and bestowed affection upon unfortunate children and became known as their special protector. Merchants looked to him as their patron saint. In fact, Nicholas seems to have been universally popular when he died on December 6, 343. He was proclaimed a saint, and the day of his death became St. Nicholas Day, one on which to do kindnesses, to bestow favors, and to generally emulate the goodness of the Saint.

The name of Nicholas became a widely used one over the known world, particularly in Greece, Holland, Germany, France and in Russia, where the name was given to many thousands of boys. (It sometimes took the diminutive form, Nikita.) Countless churches were dedicated to him, there being more than 3000 of them before the year 1500. Popes, czars and kings took the name. In fact St. Nicholas Day had become among those most widely observed in Christendom.

It had a rival, however, also in December, the widely observed pagan festival of the winter solstice kept from Egypt to the arctic.

From the region of its practice in Europe Christmas came to America. Frowned upon by the Puritan element in New England, it was not observed there for many years.

In fact it often was legally banned. Such was not the case among the jolly Dutch, who made it a time of feasting and merriment. Its spread was promoted by Washington Irvin's Knickerbocker's History of New Amsterdam, where he makes reference to it in a score of places.

Many of the Christmas practices of Europe came with the immigrants to America. Christmas trees, the first one recorded being one in the upper Rhineland in 1608, came to America and on to Illinois in the 1830's. The first one is reported as being in the home of Governor Gustav Koerner. Another ancient custom that trailed along was the burning of the yule log.

In 1821 the Saturday Evening Post told of Christmas. In 1822 the Rev. Clement C. Moore gave the world the ever popular poem that begins with- "'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house...." In 1837 Robert W. Weir, Professor of Art at the West Point Military Academy, painted a picture that fixed the image of Santa as that of a rotund, smiling, kindly old gentleman with red coat, white beard, rosy cheeks, wide belt, shiny boots, and a bag of gifts. In 1855 a London newspaper printed the first color picture for Christmas. In 1862 when the fortunes of war were at low ebb, Thomas Nast's picture of a Christmas scene appeared in Harpers Weekly. The literature, music, and art of Christmas grew.

In 1891 President Benjamin Harrison was asked how Christmas would be observed in the White House. He replied that there would be an old-fashioned Christmas, a Christmas tree and that he would play Santa to the children.

The day somehow calls forth much that is good in people. Let us hope that it is not commercialized to death and that a full measure of the spirit that belongs to the season remains attached to it.

-30-

12 - 9 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 640 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

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-more-

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The name of Nicholas became a widely used one over the known world, particularly in Greece, Holland, Germany, France and in Russia, where the name was given to many thousands of boys. (It sometimes took the diminutive form, Nikita.) Countless churches were dedicated to him, there being more than 3000 of them before the year 1500. Popes, czars and kings took the name. In fact St. Nicholas Day had become among those most widely observed in Christendom.

It had a rival, however, also in December, the widely observed pagan festival of the winter solstice kept from Egypt to the arctic.

From the region of its practice in Europe Christmas came to America. Frowned upon by the Puritan element in New England, it was not observed there for many years.

In fact it often was legally banned. Such was not the case among the jolly Dutch, who made it a time of feasting and merriment. Its spread was promoted by Washington Irvin's Knickerbocker's History of New Amsterdam, where he makes reference to it in a score of places.

Many of the Christmas practices of Europe came with the immigrants to America. Christmas trees, the first one recorded being one in the upper Rhineland in 1608, came to America and on to Illinois in the 1830's. The first one is reported as being in the home of Governor Gustav Koerner. Another ancient custom that trailed along was the burning of the yule log.

In 1821 the Saturday Evening Post told of Christmas. In 1822 the Rev. Clement C. Moore gave the world the ever popular poem that begins with- "'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house...." In 1837 Robert W. Weir, Professor of Art at the West Point Military Academy, painted a picture that fixed the image of Santa as that of a rotund, smiling, kindly old gentleman with red coat, white beard, rosy cheeks, wide belt, shiny boots, and a bag of gifts. In 1855 a London newspaper printed the first color picture for Christmas. In 1862 when the fortunes of war were at low ebb, Thomas Nast's picture of a Christmas scene appeared in Harpers Weekly. The literature, music, and art of Christmas grew.

In 1891 President Benjamin Harrison was asked how Christmas would be observed in the White House. He replied that there would be an old-fashioned Christmas, a Christmas tree and that he would play Santa to the children.

The day somehow calls forth much that is good in people. Let us hope that it is not commercialized to death and that a full measure of the spirit that belongs to the season remains attached to it.

12 - 11 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --All proposals for construction of a new housing project for Southern Illinois University married students and staff members have been rejected by SIU's board of trustees.

Six firms who submitted proposals Nov. 23 will be invited to rebid at a date to be set. The new bid invitation will set a maximum of $4 million on the project cost and will make type, size and number of apartments to be built a basic condition of the bid.

The Federal Housing Administration has approved a $4 million loan for the project. The Nov. 23 bid call was designed to let builders present their own proposals, with the University to decide which one "provided the most for $4 million."

But only one of the firms confined the bid to $4 million and it provided for only 242 apartments. A total of 350 to 360 had been requested in the invitation.

Other proposals, University architects said, would make per-unit costs prohibitive in terms of rents that would be required to amortize the loan.

Bids contained "many irregularities and informalities," architects said, because "there has never been another project anywhere of this same type."

The FHA loan is the first of its kind to a University, and the SIU project is regarded as a guideline-setting precedent.

Firms who will be invited to resubmit proposals are the Corbetta Construction Co., Des Moines, Iowa; the National MCI Construction Co., Urbana; McCarthy Bros., St. Louis; Midland Development Co., Harrisburg; J.L. Simmons Co., Decatur, and Scholz Homes, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

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12 - 11 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. 11 -- Southern Illinois University today agreed to join other state agencies in a suit for damages from manufacturers of metal library shelves, alleging price fixing and collusive bidding.

The University board of trustees, meeting here, authorized the state attorney general to list SIU as one of the plaintiffs in a civil suit asking treble damages under federal antitrust laws. University President Delyte W. Morris said a preliminary estimate indicates the University spent more than $80,000 for metal book shelves during the period, 1953 through 1960.

In other action the trustees approved a short list of faculty and staff appointments for all campuses.

John B. Hawley, recently a research sociologist with the Centre for Community Studies, Saskatoon, Sask., was named professor in the Education Division and director of Community Services. In the latter capacity he succeeds Robert Knittel, reassigned as community consultant and assistant director of research. Hawley, a native of Nutley, N.J., formerly was a community development adviser with a U.S. Mission to Iran.

Albert N.Y. Badre, a native of Marjayoun, Lebanon, was engaged as a professor of economics, to start in September, 1966. He has served as professor at American University, Beirut, as a consultant to the United Nations, and as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers to the president of Lebanon.

Harold F. Engelking will start Jan. 1 as supervisor of adult education. A former high school teacher at Galva, and Mahomet, Illinois, he also has served as supervisor for the Illinois Board of Vocational Education. He is a native of Mt. Carroll.

Hyman H. Frankel, formerly a professor in the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, has been reassigned as special assistant to the vice president for academic affairs. J. Robert Russo was reassigned as assistant director in the crime study center.

Six appointments were announced for the Breckinridge Job Corps Training Center, operated by the University, and there were 12 resignations from the staff of that agency.

The trustees approved purchase orders totalling $353,481 for tracts of land for the Carbondale campus.

12 - 13 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --An extensive research project with dramatic potential for contributing to man's knowledge of the process of vision is under way at Southern Illinois University. An electronic computer will be used to detect brain waves which scientists previously were unable to record.

Alfred Lit, SIU psychology professor and trained optometrist, said the study will involve computer measurement of electrical impulses from the cortex of the brain resulting from visual perception. Until recent development of a special computer, he said, it was impossible to separate accurately such specific impulses.

The research project, conducted in Southern's perception and human engineering laboratories under the direction of Lit, is supported by a five-year, $111,755 grant from the U.S. Public Health Service. The grant was based on promising information gained from a previous three-year study by Lit, also sponsored by the U.S.P.H.

Lit said the project involves two basic methods of study, psycho-physical and electro-physiological.

The psycho-physical includes studies of varying visual depth effects arising when illumination of the two eyes is made unequal--a pendulum swinging on a plane appears to move in an ellipse when a filter is placed over one eye, for example. Direct reaction times to light of varying quantity and quality also will be measured.

Lit said the electro-physiological tests include electronic amplification of nerve impulses in the retina. Measurements will determine how soon visual stimuli are detected at the eye, and the evoked cortical potential will be measured by the computer.

The computer, connected to electrodes placed on the scalp, will measure at fractional-second intervals all impulses from the cortex. By computing average impulse levels and instantly comparing these with impulse levels detected when a light is flashed in the subject's eyes, for example, the computer can measure those impulses associated with the light.

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By analyzing results of the two types of studies applied to the same individuals, Lit said, he hopes to gain information underlying the process of vision, especially factors influencing the "latent period"--the time it takes an individual to perceive that which is visible to him.

Lit said the project could result in valuable basic knowledge about such things as the photo chemistry of vision and the operation of the rods and cones within the eye.

At the same time, information as to how lights of varying color, intensity, and wave lengths differ in effectiveness as signals could be important in a wide range of situations--traffic safety, space travel and advancements in color television, to name a few.

Lit, a native of New York City, came to SIU in 1961. He previously held research and teaching positions at the University of Michigan and Columbia University, and was an Army psychologist from 1943 to 1946. He holds a bachelor's degree in optometry and master's and doctoral degrees in psychology, all from Columbia.

-bh-

12 - 13 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --The International Hospitality Center of Chicago and its 35 member organizations which provide year-round service to international students and visitors have invited Southern Illinois University's international students to visit the Chicago area, Dec. 21-31.

While in Chicago the students, through arrangements by the Center, will tour the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Defender newspaper plants industrial plants the Oriental Institute, Museum of Science & Industry, Art Institute, and the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The foreign visitors will be invited to be guests of American families on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Mary Wakeland of the SIU International Student Center said students must arrange housing accommodations in advance and are responsible for their own transportation fares and meals taken outside the Hospitality Center.

There are 470 international students from 75 countries enrolled during the Fall quarter at SIU's Carbondale campus.

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12 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SMALLER OPERATORS
AREN'T CAPITALIZING
ON HIGH HOG PRICES

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Walter J. Wills, Southern Illinois University farm marketing specialist, says there is little indication now that farmers are going to stampede into hog production immediately because No. 1 grade porkers hit the 17-year price peak of $31 per hundredweight on the Chicago market a few days ago. The novelty of $30 hogs made newspaper headlines and had news commentators joining consumers in speculating on its effect on the price of bacon and pork chops.

The market already has dropped below $30 and may go down a bit more in January when farmers, who may be holding back shipments until after the first of the year because of income tax advantages, market more hogs. Generally, however, hog prices will stay pretty high at least through the first half of 1966, Wills says.

Just now the hogs are not on the farms. Wills says there were 10 per cent fewer sows on the farms during the June to August quarter this year than in the same period last year. There also were 10 per cent less hogs going to market during the first 10 months of this year than during the same time in 1964. Current estimates are that hog production in 1966 will be up only about 6 per cent instead of the 15 per cent that normally might be expected under present price conditions.

The response of farm pork production to high market prices just is not as fast today as it would have been five or ten years ago, Wills explains. Modern hog farming is a specialized operation that requires large amounts of capital for production equipment and operating costs as well as a high degree of management skill. A commercial hog producer today must spend a minimum of $25,000 for buildings and equipment to tool up for increased production, and then needs anywhere from $25,000 to $50,000 in annual operating capital for production expenses, including feeds, to stay in full production. He must base his feed costs on what he must pay for feed grains on the market rather than the lower on-farm price because he does not grow all the feed used.

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The present shortage of hogs has been coming on for more than a year, Wills points out. It is a reaction to the low price of hogs in 1963 when farmers were getting less than $15 per hundredweight. Prior to the upswing of prices in 1961 and 1962 ($17.58 and $17.04, respectively) the hog market had been at a low point of about $13.00. Many of the smaller hog producers quit pork production during low periods and shifted to other farming enterprises. Wills believes many farmers are remembering their losses during the periodic low price periods and are not rushing into production now. The increasing cost of production also makes if difficult for the small producers to compete with commercial hog farmers.

Joseph Burnside, SIU swine specialist, says the present high prices for hogs is "bad for the hog business." It is a typical illustration of what happens when the "in and out" hog farmers with small enterprises get into production as prices go up and then go out of it when the market becomes oversupplied and the prices go down. It would be much better for the regular hog farmers if prices remained more steady at the $18 to $20 range where good managers can make money, he explains.

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12 - 20 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --After a year's trial, Southern Illinois University officials have labeled as "highly successful" a project uniting private industry and the classroom through on-site work of students in industrial design.

The project originated in December, 1964, at an SIU industrial design seminar when John M. Pollock, associate professor in Southern's School of Technology, told representatives of area industry he would welcome practical problems for his students.

During their senior year, Pollock explained, SIU industrial design students are expected to work on such problems as an integral part of their class requirements.

Among those attending the seminar was Ben Couch, president of American Magnetics Corp., in nearby Carterville. Couch said his firm would like to manufacture a portable transformer which would enable campers to operate electrical household appliances from an automobile battery.

Could one of the SIU students be of help in planning such equipment? he asked.

Pollock assigned the task to Robert W. Frank, one of his most promising seniors. Frank was offered the mechanical facilities of both the SIU engineering laboratories and American Magnetics, but no other assistance. In 11 weeks he had a working model.

Couch was so impressed with Frank's work that he offered him a job as industrial design engineer upon graduation. Frank accepted.

Other area industries have sice joined SIU in the Problems research.

"The importance of the program to us is that it gives the student an industrial maturity which he could not get in the classroom alone," Pollock said.

Pollock said the cooperating industries like the program because it gives them a better look at prospective employees, and at the same time provides many of the smaller firms with an economical way of doing needed development work.

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12 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 641 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

THREE MEN AT FORT MASSAC

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

One waggish schoolmate's casual remark made about another a lifetime ago has stuck in memory. This chap said, "Elmer is just an accident looking for a place to happen." It appears that events occasionally follow the pattern suggested and look for places to happen. After that, "X marks the spot" and the event. Then its chief characters and the locality are remembered together.

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The first of the three characters was the active and militant frontier man, George Rogers Clark, son of a respectable Virginian planter. The second, James Wilkinson was the son of a well to do Maryland planter. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a grand master of intrigue. The third was Aaron Burr, brillant son of a Presbyterian minister, native of New Jersey, graduate of Princeton at age of 16, able soldier in the Revolution, successful attorney, astute politician, duelist, highly ambitious, and a charmer of women.

Of this trio it is Clark whose name lends luster to the Massac region though it definitely appears that he spent only one night in this vicinity, did not visit the fort that the British had abandoned shortly after the French had lost it to them. Since he landed at the mouth of Massac creek, a mile up the Ohio from the deserted fort to make his entrance into the Illinois Country, romance has steadily connected him directly with it. The fort was a known landmark and hence, a good assigned

-more-

starting point for the Illinois campaign of Colonel Clark and his army of a scant 200 men that won the domain of the west for the New Nation. No one questions the sincerity and unselfishness of this small band or of its leader.

Genral Wilkinson, the second of the three to appear in the locality, already had acquired an unenviable record. He had served as an officer in the Continental Army, sometimes, as later revealed, with little distinction. He had engaged in intrigue and was a member of the Conway Cabal, when a clandestine group of officers was formed to oust Washington from the command of the colonial forces. Self-seeking, aggressive where his personal interests were a principal factor, full of intrigue, reasonably capable, deceptive, inconsiderate, and seemingly favored by fortune, Wilkinson rose in rank until he commanded the American forces in the West. In that position he was stationed for some time at Camp Wilkinsonville, on the Ohio near where the town of Grand Chain now is.

Wilkinson vigorously assailed the character and reputation of those whom he opposed or feared. George Rogers Clark seemed a favorite target. He attempted and succeeded in duping the Spanish at New Orleans and made several trips there. He accepted a pension of $2000 a year and took on oath of allegiance to the Spanish monarch. He held repeated conferences with Aaron Burr at St. Louis and at Cantonment Wilkinsonville. Charged with misconduct, Wilkinson was tried by court martial and found "not guilty" on December 25, 1811. In the war of 1812 he was in the 1813 expedition that failed against Montreal. In 1821 he journeyed to Mexico where he was given a land claim. Before he could comply with the requirements imposed he died. His unidentified remains lie in a common vault beneath one of the city's churches.

The third member of the trio was Aaron Burr, the attractive grandson of the great American divine, Jonathan Edwards. A distinguished graduate of Princeton, Burr began study of theology but turned to law, at 18. He entered the army when the Revolution came and demonstrated military efficiency. He avoided membership in the Conway Cabal and resigned from the army in 1779. Over the years he acquired

a reputation for his ventures in amatory affairs, was married to Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, ten years his senior, in 1783 and settled in New York. Burr rose rapidly in the legal profession and soon came to share the best legal practice of the state with Alexander Hamilton.

Burr was elected to the U.S. Senate and was candidate for president during the repeated ballotings of the electors in 1801. Losing to Jefferson, Burr became vice president. He and Hamilton grew to be bitter political rivals. This rivalry resulted in Burr challenging Hamilton to a duel that resulted in the latter's death at Weehawken, N.J., on July 11, 1804, while Burr still was vice president.

Burr fled the scene and soon became associated with General Wilkinson, then stationed at Cantonment Wilkinsonville, in Massac County. They held extended conferences at the cantonment and at St. Louis. Burr was busy in some daring scheme never fully divulged but obviously designed to establish a new empire in the West. Wilkinson extended aid to Burr, furnishing him with some men and boats for a trip down the Mississippi. When fragments of information began to be bruited about Wilkinson, apparently sensing danger to himself, turned on Burr who was arrested and charged with treason. He was tried on that charge at Richmond, Va., and acquitted.

Burr remained a charmer of ladies. In July, 1833, he married a widow, Jumel, who divorced him three years later, charging infidelity. The divorce decree is dated September 14, 1836, the day of Burr's death.

On a visit to Massac County only one memorial is found to either of the three, that is the statue of George Rogers Clark, the only one meriting such, at Old Fort Massac, a place inseparably connected with his name though he never visited it.

Sic Transit Gloria.

12 - 20 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., DEC. --Crop growing and marketing practices of the Mexican Yaqui Valley is the subject of a new publication by Herman Haag, Southern Illinois University professor of agricultural industries. It has been issued as SIU School of Agriculture Publication No. 21.

The objectives of the 90-page booklet, entitled "Marketing of Grains and Other Farm Products in the Yaqui Valley, Sonora, Mexico," are "to determine the marketing outlet of the major crops and to evaluate the efficiency of the existing marketing system in that part of Mexico."

The Yaqui Valley contains 517,500 planted acres. Corn, wheat, flax, sesame, and cotton are the major crops. The climate and the soil are condusive to double cropping and about a quarter of the land is so used, Haag explains.

The bulk of the study is concerned with the production and marketing practices of the farmers. Processors and middlemen, federal agricultural banks, and credit unions are also discussed.

Product distribution, especially of wheat which is a large crop in the valley, is discussed, including storage facilities and farm-to-market transportation.

Haag, a 1930 graduate of the University of Missouri, was director of research for the Missouri Farmers Association for 12 years. For two years he was Ford Foundation adviser on agricultural education and development in Southeast Asia before coming to SIU in 1959. During this time he made study tours of Japan, the Philippines, and India.

He is on sabbatical leave in Mexico for 12 months for additional study of marketing practices, and as adviser to the Mexican government on developing graduate study programs in agricultural marketing.

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12 - 20 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University's School of Business is seeking to "keep in step" with what business and industry desire from SIU's business graduates.

Established is a Business Advisory Council with membership to come from industry, professional, alumni, and geographic representation. First members are from Southern Illinois but SIU officials expect the council to expand to a membership of 24 with representation added from the Cape Girardeau, Mo., Paducah, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Decatur, Chicago, and St. Louis areas.

Dean Robert E. Hill of the School of Business said basic objectives of the council include serving as a sounding board for obtaining viewpoints of business executives concerning academic and other programs offered by the School of Business; to provide assistance, when possible, to members of the faculty and the student body in research and other activities; and to assist the dean and business faculty in obtaining lecturers and specialists for student group programs and similar activities.

Initial membership includes Victor Reback, managing director of Allen Industries, Herrin; Lyle Ardis, vice president Borg-Warner Corporation, Norge Division, Herrin; James Brigham, president Diagraph-Bradley Company, Marion; Blair Hellebush, vice president Alton Boxboard Co., Alton; Goffrey Hughes, executive director Southern Illinois, Incorporated, Carterville; and John Gardner, editor of the Southern Illinoisan newspaper, Lester Sommers, executive director YMCA, Bud Cross, coordinator SIU Administrative Systems Office, Glenn Storme, executive vice president First National Bank, Ralph Bedwell, director SIU Small Business Institute, and Dean Hill and his assistant, Don Hellriegel, all of Carbondale.

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12 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Plan Dedication,
Technology Building,
at Southern Illinois U.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. ---Plans are under way for a week-long series of events next spring to dedicate Southern Illinois University's new multi-structure School of Technology building complex.

Julian H. Lauchner, SIU technology dean, said arrangements are being made to bring several outstanding speakers to campus during the week. A series of programs related to various technological fields also is planned, with dedication events to begin May 8.

The technology complex, contracted at basic construction costs of $4,354,595, will provide quarters for SIU's programs in engineering, engineering science and engineering technology, as well as those in technological education.

One section of the complex is nearing completion, with two other buildings in less advanced stages of construction. The completed complex will consist of a five-story lecture hall and classroom building and two inter-connected two-story structures housing research and laboratory facilities.

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12 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Much drier and warmer than normal was the weather story for Southern Illinois in November, according to the month-end summary just issued by the Southern Illinois University Climatology Laboratory.

Floyd F. Cunningham, SIU geography professor, said the area had the driest November since 1949 and the warmest since 1931. It was the fourth warmest November in the 65 years for which weather records are available in the area.

November rainfall was spotty in the region, but averaged nine-tenths of an inch for the 19 stations covered by the summary. It ranged from 2.12 inches at Elizabethtown to a low of only eight-hundredths of an inch at DuQuoin. The heaviest rainfall occurred in the southeastern quarter of the region while the northern one-half had the least rain.

Most stations reported their heaviest rainfall on November 26 when a cold front moved through the area, bringing winds of up to 55 miles an hour and a temperature drop of more than 40 degrees. Two other days recording noteworthy amounts of rain were Nov. 13 and 21.

Temperatures for the month averaged about six degrees above normal. The average mean reading was 51.4 degrees as compared to the long-term average of 45.9 degrees. The warmest day was Nov. 7 when most stations recorded high readings of 75 degrees or more. The coldest was the last day of the month when Glendale reported the area's lowest reading of 14 degrees and other stations recorded readings below 20 degrees. Freezing temperatures occured at most stations on only nine days during the month.

The average accumulated rainfall for the year dropped slightly below normal again after being boosted above normal during a wet September. The year's rainfall accumulation through November averaged 39.53 inches as compared to the normal average of 40.23 inches. Some communities are in better condition than others.

November rainfall totals as compared to long-term averages for the reporting communities are: Anna, .97 inches as compared to the normal of 3.97 inches; Benton, .50 and 3.28; Brookport, 1.46 and 3.93; Carbondale, .91 and 3.46; Carmi, .96 and 3.36; Chester, 1.41 and 3.04; Cobden, .91 and 3.90; Creal Springs, .70 and 3.84; DuQuoin, .08 and 3.49; Elizabethtown, 2.12 and 3.87; Glendale, 1.23 and 3.86; Golconda, 1.69 and 3.75; Grand Tower, 1.75 and 3.66; Harrisburg, 1.06 and 3.32; Makanda, .86 and 3.59; McLeansboro, .76 and 3.51; Mt. Vernon, .72 and 3.55; Shawneetown, 1.22 and 3.57; and Sparta, .83 and 3.24.

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12 - 16 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

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THREE MEN AT FORT MASSAC

John W. Allen
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The first of the three characters was the active and militant frontier man, George Rogers Clark, son of a respectable Virginian planter. The second, James Wilkinson was the son of a well to do Maryland planter. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a grand master of intrigue. The third was Aaron Burr, brillant son of a Presbyterian minister, native of New Jersey, graduate of Princeton at age of 16, able soldier in the Revolution, successful attorney, astute politician, duelist, highly ambitious, and a charmer of women.

Of this trio it is Clark whose name lends luster to the Massac region though it definitely appears that he spent only one night in this vicinity, did not visit the fort that the British had abandoned shortly after the French had lost it to them. Since he landed at the mouth of Massac creek, a mile up the Ohio from the deserted fort to make his entrance into the Illinois Country, romance has steadily connected him directly with it. The fort was a known landmark and hence, a good assigned

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Sic Transit Gloria.

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12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --The year, 1965, is going into the books as Southern Illinois University's biggest to date.

Academic programs, physical expansion and enrollment all set new records at the school which, in its 91st year of operation, climbed into the ranks of the nation's 20 largest universities.

That ranking is based on fulltime resident enrollment, and SIU counted 24,502 students when classes began in September. Of those, 17,356 were at Carbondale and 7,146 at the brand new $25 million Edwardsville campus.

The most extensive construction programs in Southern Illinois focused on SIU's campuses. At Carbondale, it amounted to some $28 million, biggest chunk of which was represented by a $11.5 million student residence project (University Park) dominated by a 17-story tower.

University Park was occupied, except for one men's hall, in September. Also opened was Lawson Hall, a semi-circular collection of lecture-auditoriums under one roof. Nearly complete by the end of the year was a sprawling, $3.9 Communications Building and a combined office-classroom building adjoining Lawson Hall.

The Technology Building Group, a three building complex which will be the home of SIU's booming engineering program, was all but bricked in. Located immediately west of the SIU Arena, the "Tech Group" is scheduled for occupancy next May.

Also at Carbondale, construction began on a Physical Sciences building to house the departments of chemistry, physics, geology and mathematics. The $5.5 million structure is being financed through the Illinois Building Authority.

While the two-campus University grew across the 11,000 acres it now has in use for all purposes, academic expansion was marked by continued strengthening of existing programs, rather than new ones.

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The beefing-up process was most apparent in the Graduate School, second fastest growing segment of the student population (outside of the freshman class).

With the addition of mathematics during the year, the Graduate School offered doctoral degrees in 18 areas. Groundwork was well underway toward establishing a Ph.D. program in physics. Chemistry, long a strong subject at SIU, was gearing for major gains when the new building is completed.

William Simeone, who was appointed Graduate School dean during the year, cited the award of 24 National Defense Education Act doctoral fellowships to SIU in 1965 as a key clue to the School's established stature. The three-year awards virtually assure expense-free school for top-rated Ph.D. candidates. The number of SIU students studying for doctorates jumped from 180 in 1964 to 228 in 1965.

Contracts for research at SIU topped $6 million during the year, an all-time high.

Not all the record-setting was strictly institutional. Students established some that made local headlines, if not the World Almanac. For instance, the vehicle registration office issued some 1,700 motorcycle permits and one estimate of the total 'cycle count in town was 3,000. This caused a visiting newspaperman to call Carbondale "the Honda capital of the world."

And Darrell (Skip) Green, a student from Hinsdale, set out to break the world record for sit-ups. He finished at 8,020, which he said topped the old standard by 520.

12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 642 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

THE NEW YEAR

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Many present customs trace back to primitive man. Among these is the celebration that marks the New Year, the day most widely observed of the world's special days. It has not always been, nor is it now, observed in all countries on the same calendar day.

Primitive man noted the regular return of winter and summer and the reviving or receding periods that came between. He came to think of each completed cycle as a unit for measuring time. To us each of these cycles still is used to designate a year. The idea of years came before it was decided just when one year should be considered as ending and another beginning. Even now, nothing approaching a total agreement has come.

Our chosen day, one of European origin, first was set by pre-Christian pagans at the time of the winter solstice, that time when, in response to man's pleadings and offerings, the gods were thought in some mysterious manner to halt the slowly sinking sun and turn its course northward to bring another summer and fruiting season.

Different peoples in different countries have selected various days on which to celebrate. Some chose the time of the vernal equinox, March 21, as the proper day. At one time the ancient Greeks celebrated on June 21, the summer solstice. Some records state that the Jewish people observed four such days. The Chinese hold for a day in early February.

Though the day varies, practically all peoples, whatever their stage of development may be, have a New Year Day.

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The manner in which the day is observed varies widely. There seems to be one basic idea, however, and that is to indicate a thankfulness for the past and hope for the approaching year. There is a widespread tendency to lay aside or to discard old things and begin afresh. Some primitive peoples allow their fires to go out, sweep their hearths, and light new flames. At the same time they don new clothing and warriors take up newly crafted weapons.

In different localities and in different countries many strange practices have been used to welcome the New Year and to ward off misfortune or to banish evil. In some localities in France and at some places in the British Isles until recently at least, there was the practice of 'killing the wren.' In this ritual men started out armed with poles and staffs. The first one to strike down a wren was crowned king of the group. Crowned and robed, he went about with the wren dangling at the end of a pole to bless homes and people.

In Finland maidens went about beating house corners to drive Satan away. They continued to the bank of a stream where they threw sticks into the water. On these Satan would be carried down the stream. In Bohemia youths gathered, formed a circle and with gun muzzles elevated fired three volleys, to shoot the witches away. At several places in the United States a parallel practice is indulged. The Moravians in North Carolina assembled to "shoot the old year out" and "shoot the New Year in." Some think that the use of firecrackers, common at the holiday season, 50 years ago, came from that custom. In Pennsylvania a few years ago it still was a practice to fire through the branches and over the tops of fruit trees at New Year to assure a bountiful crop of fruit. This custom was common there for 150 years.

Long ago on the Isle of Man it was the custom to ring bells, blow horns, shout, rumble drums, in fact, to make noise in whatever way one could. We still do likewise. In some localities in rural Ireland the hearth fire is allowed to die and fire is borrowed from a neighbor. Sounds a bit like our Indian custom. The Druids kindled bonfires, sometimes we do likewise.

The early days of the New Year once were considered days of prophecy. They could be used to foretell health, prosperity, and the weather of the months to follow. Beans and hog jowl, cabbage and mackerel wooed good fortune. In the Ukraine a farmer burned a small bundle of oats to assure a bountiful crop of grain for the year. Maidens in Czechoslovakia eavesdropped to hear the chance words that would assure them of marriage within the year. If curious regarding the man's identity, a maid took small bits of all the foods served at the evening meal, enough to fill a walnut shell. This collected bite of food was eaten upon going to bed and the walnut shell was placed beneath the pillow. She slept to dream of the one who would come.

The Dutch, from whom we borrowed much of our Christmas and New Year ritual, kept open house and served egg nog. The Scots went about "first footing." It was their belief that a woman should not be the first to cross a threshold on New Year's morning. If the first caller was a fair man the year would bring good fortune, if dark, not so well.

The French in America forgave personal differences, literally kissing and making up. Minnesota Indians observed this French custom, and called it "kissing day." A new quarrel could well begin the next day. On the eve of New Year they went about singing La Guiannee. They still do.

It would take an entire book to tell adequately about the season's customs.

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12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. -- Heavy nitrogen applications and working mulches into the soil for corn increases the chance of corn borer attack, according to a study by Gene Offermann, Fults, former graduate student in the Southern Illinois University School of Agriculture's plant industries department.

For the experiment he planted corn at the rate of 21,000 plants an acre in 30-inch rows and applied 1000 pounds of 0-20-20 fertilizer an acre. First cutting alfalfa hay was used at the rate of six tons per acre for mulch treatments. Both field and greenhouse experiments were used.

For comparison, three rates of nitrogen-0, 150, and 300 pounds per acre-were applied to plots having no mulch, a surface mulch, or mulch worked into the surface.

The surface mulch influenced the soil moisture considerably during early stages of corn growth, apparently due to the lower temperature caused by the insulating effects of the mulch and to lower evaporation rates. The infestation with corn borers went higher as amounts of mulch and nitrogen went up, Offermann reports.

According to Offermann, the lowest infestation occurred where no nitrogen or mulch was used. However, the nitrogen content seemed to have more to do with the corn's susceptibility to borers than the mulch.

The greatest susceptibility occurred where mulch was worked into the soil surface and the highest rate of nitrogen was used.

Grain yields decreased with increasing nitrogen and no mulching because of accumulation of salt and lack of rain. However, yields were not affected much by nitrogen rates where mulches were used.

Offermann found that yields of corn fodder were higher with increasing amounts of nitrogen, especially on the no-mulch plots.

Fodder yields also were high in surface mulched plots where moisture was high.

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FILLERS

Electronic data processing is one of 26 one- and two-year programs conducted at Southern Illinois University's Vocational Technical Institute.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's student chapter of the American Chemical Society was one of 26 rated 'outstanding' among 440 in the nation.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's School of Agriculture uses Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey dairy cattle for teaching, research and demonstration.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's tuxedo-clad field band, the Marching Salukis, appears during half-time at many professional football games.

* * * *

Walter K. Thorsell, coordinator of the two-year mortuary science program at Southern Illinois University's Vocational Technical Institute, is national president of the University Mortuary Science Education Assn.

* * * *

Accredited courses in religion are available to Southern Illinois University students through religious foundations on the Carbondale campus.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's department of journalism conducts the annual American Penal Press Newspaper Contest for newspapers published in prisons across the nation.

* * * *

The women's physical education department at Southern Illinois University sponsors an annual sports clinic for high school students.

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A weekly farm program broadcast over 15 radio stations is produced by Southern Illinois University's School of Agriculture.

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FILLERS

Students who live in off-campus housing near Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus are rennovating an old two-story house as an "off-campus student center."

* * * *

Southern Illinois University poultry researchers have determined that 35 degrees seems best for egg storage.

* * * *

Visitors from 40 states and 11 foreign nations toured the Southern Illinois University Museum during 1965.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's Small Business Institute has prepared a directory of Southern Illinois manufacturers.

* * * *

A Lutheran Student Center is being constructed at a cost of $200,000 near Southern Illinois University's Carbondale Campus.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University holds a Federal contract to operate a Job Corps program at the former Camp Breckinridge near Morganfield, Ky.

* * * *

A Southern Illinois University professor of physiology, George H. Gass, is conducting a study of living conditions during long space voyages, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University has been selected as one of 14 sites in the U.S. for National Security Seminars to be conducted by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1966.

-ds-

12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer
(first of two articles)

Farmers sometimes may let pride of ownership and thoughts of easing the labor burden override economic justification in buying an expensive piece of harvesting machinery, such as a self-propelled grain combine or pickersheller, says Southern Illinois University farm economist David L. Armstrong.

Armstrong deals with the subject in an article for a forthcoming issue of "Agriculture at Southern," a bimonthly publication of the SIU School of Agriculture.

"Farmers would like to believe that all their machinery is needed and is economically justified," Armstrong says. The importance of machinery as an expense of farming is emphasized by the fact that the annual cost of operating machinery is nearly one-third of all costs on modern crop farms, although varying considerably with farm size.

Economic selection of farm field equipment is a complex problem that involves such items as the size of the farm, the type of farming operation, how much the equipment will stand idle because of the seasonal production, the importance of timely operations because of these seasonal variations, varied supplies and abilities of farm labor and management, and how much the new equipment might affect the current use of the farm tractor as a power unit for most field implements.

Armstrong says farmers give a variety of reasons for buying a new piece of farming equipment. The cost and returns show it is profitable to have as compared to hiring the work done by a custom operator. It saves labor and allows them to get the harvesting done when it needs doing. They can justify it on the basis of tax advantages as a profitable way to invest available capital. The machine satisfies personal desires for owning new farm equipment.

If a farmer considering purchase of a high priced harvesting machine will take a hard look at all the costs and returns involved in owning and using it, he might squelch some of his desires and discover that using custom operators would be advantageous. The high overhead expense of owning harvesting equipment is a critical item that makes it important to figure costs and returns carefully when justifying machinery purchases, Armstrong says.

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12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Nearly 100 incoming freshmen women will find unexpected on-campus housing when they report for the start of the winter quarter Jan. 3 at Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus.

Vernon H. Broertjes, housing coordinator, said a survey at the close of the fall quarter, Dec. 17, showed 92 vacancies remaining in the University-operated residence halls for women. These are at Woody Hall, Thompson Point, and the new 17-story Neely Hall in the University Park complex.

Residence in the on-campus housing provides rooms and board for $265 per quarter, Broertjes said.

There may be a few rooms for men students, the housing official said, depending upon whether or not all the reservations are picked up.

The University had 24,502 students enrolled for the fall quarter.

-30-

12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A college education is now within the grasp of every high school graduate who really wants to work for the opportunity, declared the head of one of the nation's largest university student work programs.

"No one can say 20 years from now that he missed the chance to attend college because he lacked the money," said Frank C. Adams, director of Southern Illinois University's office of student work and financial assistance. "With recent passage of the higher education bill to provide federal economic assistance, I see no reason why any high school graduate with the academic potential should not continue his education."

Adams oversees a complex system of student assistance which includes an on-campus work program involving 4,714 students at Carbondale and Edwardsville, 5,066 part-time student jobs in 200 Southern Illinois communities, 6,386 scholarships, grants and awards, and half a million dollars a year in short-term loans.

Of the nearly 4,800 SIU students now working at part-time jobs on the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses, 522 are participating in the Federal College Work-Study program under a $500,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education, with $57,000 in SIU matching funds. The federal program is designed specifically to assist students from low income families, and 73 per cent of those involved in it at SIU come from basic family groups whose annual income is less than $3,200. Students from 61 Illinois counties and ten other states are included.

Because the University already had its own work-study program in operation, it was able to take advantage of Federal College Work-Study to expand its own efforts and add more student jobs by merely identifying those eligible and switching them to the Federal program.

The University's total expenditure for on-campus student work will probably approach $3,200,000 in the 1965-66 fiscal year, according to Adams. This will include

-more-

nearly $1.8 million in appropriated state funds, with the balance made up from various research grants, federal funds, and income from auxiliary enterprises, such as the university cafeteria.

Under a reorganization effected this fall, all forms of financial assistance at both SIU campuses were combined into a single all-University operation so that Adams' staff may coordinate decisions as to whether individual students will benefit most from a scholarship, loan, or job, or from a combination of any of the three means of financial assistance.

Adams pointed out that while the work program enables students to earn money for their education and provides the University with services it would not otherwise be able to afford, its purpose is primarily educational.

"We have found that students who work do better in their classes and make better grades than the average," he said. "Working is part of the process of maturation, and the student learns through his job to accept responsibility and to budget his time and money."

Most students work about 80 hours a month, at pay ranging from $1 to $1.75 per hour, depending upon the skill required for the job and length of experience. Where possible, students are placed in jobs that relate to their educational field.

Because of turnover, such as graduation and need to work some terms and not others, at least 6,000 students were able to work during the past year, he said, and jobs are generally available to every student who wants to work.

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12 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --The year 1965 was a banner year for Southern Illinois University's Belma Brave Challenger, six-year-old purebred Jersey cow in the SIU School of Agriculture Dairy Center herd.

During the year she joined that breed's elite "Ton of Gold" class by a career output of enough milk in her first four 305-day milking periods to produce a ton of butterfat.

Howard Benson, SIU's Dairy Center herdsman, can't be blamed for being a little proud of Belma. It just isn't any Jersey cow that can put together a ton of butterfat in her first four lactation periods. Benson says the American Jersey Cattle Club verifies the records.

SIU has had purebred Jersey cows in its dairy herds since 1947, but Belma is the first to cop the "Ton of Gold" title. She isn't going to be the last, though Benson promises.

-am-

12 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

REMOVE DRIVEWAY THROUGH
OLD CAMPUS AT
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Final demolition of a drive that once bisected Southern Illinois University's "old" campus will begin here this week (Dec. 27).

University landscape architect John Lonergan said a drive leading from the Old Main gate, entrance to the original SIU campus, will be broken up and sodded in. Ten-foot wide sidewalks will be built between buildings on either side of the drive--Old Main, Altgeld Hall, Shryock Auditorium, Allyn Building, and Anthony Hall.

The wrought iron gate at one end of the drive and a parking lot east of Anthony Hall at its other end will remain intact, Lonergan said.

A similar drive on the other side of Old Main was taken out and seeded in earlier in the fall. Lonergan said the landscaping project is part of a continuing program to reshape the old campus in conformity with the school's master plan.

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12 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --College-credit courses are being conducted in state and federal institutions this winter by Southern Illinois University's Division of Extension.

The SIU-operated Breckinridge Job Corps Center near Morganfield, Ky., leads the field with 11 courses ranging from a freshman English class for trainees to a graduate course in guidance, for staff members.

At Menard State Prison near Chester, where SIU provided the nation's first college-credit courses for convicts in 1956, five classes are being conducted as part of the prison's year-round college program.

Five classes are also scheduled for personnel at the Anna State Hospital, including two in the Russian language.

Inmates of the United States Penitentiary at Marion will round out the first year of a college program there with four courses, including political economy and an introduction to poetry.

Classes are scheduled to begin early in January at the beginning of Southern's winter term, according to Raymond H. Dey, dean of the division.

-ds-

12 - 23 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University's freshman English program is being revitalized, with emphasis on smaller classes and more direct teacher-student contact.

Thomas M. Davis, assistant professor in charge of Southern's freshman composition courses, said the large lecture sessions which work well in some studies will not be used in the English program.

"You cannot teach composition by having students memorize facts," Davis said. "The only effective way is the across-the-desk conference between the student and his teacher, with the student's work before them."

Students are being placed in classes of fewer than 30 members, with this limit to be lowered to 25.

"Like almost all large universities, we rely heavily on teaching assistants for instruction in beginning courses," Davis said. "But through highly selective screening and close observation of classroom performance, we've found some of our very best teachers in these ranks."

The 66 assistants presently teaching in the SIU freshman English program were selected from 300 applicants, Davis said. All are working toward advanced degrees--many the Ph.D.--in English.

"These are people who are dedicated professional teachers, who have a continuing contact with the student and the classroom," Davis said. "It's this closeness with the student which we feel is the key to our program."

Some changes in the course offerings in freshman English also are in the works at Southern. Among other things, the program soon will include a "writing clinic" for students needing help with composition.

Manned by three full-time teachers and part-time assistants, it will serve a maximum of 10 students at a time in hour-long help sessions.

Students needing such help will be selected by teachers of beginning composition classes. They will point out to individual students their need for such help, but student attendance of clinic sessions will be voluntary.

-bh-

12 - 28 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A schedule of 49 non-credit evening courses to be offered during the winter quarter has been announced by Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education.

Registration for 32 classes scheduled on SIU's Carbondale Campus will be held at 7 p.m., Tuesday, January 4, in room 41 of University School. Registration for the 17 courses to be held on the Vocational Technical Institute Campus will be at 7 p.m., Wednesday, January 5, in room 6 of building C.

All classes will meet one evening a week for 10 weeks with the exception of high school review classes on the Carbondale Campus, which meet twice weekly for eight weeks. Classes start on their respective evenings the week of January 10.

Courses scheduled on the Carbondale Campus are:

Beginning Typing, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays, tuition $10 plus book fee;

Intermediate Typing, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Beginning Gregg Shorthand Theory, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Intermediate Gregg Shorthand Theory, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Tuesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Shorthand Dictation and Review II, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Thursdays, $10 plus book fee;

Stenoscript-ABC Shorthand, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Tuesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Beginning Bookkeeping-Accounting, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Thursdays, $10 plus book fee;

Bookkeeping-Accounting II, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Tuesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Real Estate Law, Part II, 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Applied Business Law, 7 to 9 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Advanced Securities and Investing, 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays, $10;

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Business English II, 7 to 9 p.m. Mondays, $8 plus book fee;

Business Letter Writing 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays, $8 plus book fee;

Calculating Machines I, 7:30 to 10 p.m. Tuesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Calculating Machines II, 7:30 to 10 p.m. Tuesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Intermediate Interior Decorating, 7 to 10 p.m. Thursdays, $12;

Intermediate Clothing Construction, 7 to 10 p.m. Thursdays, $12;

Tailoring, 7 to 10 p.m. Tuesdays, $12;

Beginning Knitting, 6 to 9 p.m. Mondays, $12;

Intermediate Knitting, 7 to 10 p.m. Mondays, $12;

Intermediate Conversational French, 7 to 9 p.m. Thursdays, $10 plus book fee;

Intermediate Conversational Spanish, 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Advanced Conversational Spanish, 7 to 9 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Beginning Conversational German, 7 to 9 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Great Books II, 7 to 9 p.m. Thursdays, no tuition and book fee to be determined;

Beauty Art, 7 to 10 pm. Thursdays, $12;

Fashion Sense, 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays, $8;

Modern Math for Parents, 7 to 9 p.m. Thursdays, $8 plus book fee;

Indian Cultures of Southern Illinois, 7 to 9 p.m. Mondays, $8;

English Review, 7 to 8 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays for eight weeks, $5.25 plus book fee;

Mathematics Review, 8 to 9 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays for eight weeks, $5.25 plus book fee;

Reading Comprehension and Constitution Review, 9 to 10 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays for eight weeks, $5.25 plus book fee.

It is recommended that the three review courses be taken as a group by persons desiring to prepare for the General Educational Development test required for the high school equivalency certificate.

Courses scheduled on the Vocational Technical Institute Campus are:

Beginning Typing, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Intermediate Typing, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Wednesdays, $10 plus book fee;

Beginning Gregg Shorthand Theory, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Thursdays, $10 plus book fee;

Calculating Machines I, 7 to 10 P.M. Thursdays, $12 plus book fee;

Calculating Machines II, 7 to 10 p.m. Thursdays, $12 plus book fee;

Bookkeeping-Accounting II, 7 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays, $10 plus book fee;

Beginning Arc Welding, 7 to 10 p.m. Thursdays, $12 plus supply fee;

Intermediate Arc Welding, 7 to 10 p.m. Mondays, $12 plus supply fee;

Beginning Gas (Oxy-Acetylene) Welding, 7 to 10 p.m. Wednesdays, $12 plus supply fee;

Intermediate Gas (Oxy-Acetylene) Welding, 7 to 10 p.m. Wednesdays, $12 plus supply fee.

Basic Blueprint Reading for the Building Trades, 7 to 10 p.m. Mondays, $12 plus book fee;

Commercial Blueprint Reading-Part I, 7 to 10 p.m. Mondays, $12 plus deposit on set of blueprints;

Psychology for Supervisors I, 7 to 10 p.m. Wednesdays, $12 plus book fee;

Oil Painting, two separate classes, one on Monday and the other on Wednesday, each meeting from 7 to 10 p.m., with $12 tuition;

Amateur Radio (For General License), 7 to 8 p.m. Tuesdays, $4;

Intermediate Electricity and Electronics for Radio, 8 to 10 p.m. Tuesdays, $8.

Further information on all courses is available at the office of the Division of Technical and Adult Education, 403 W. Mill, Carbondale, where pre-registration is currently underway.

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12 - 29 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

(second of two articles)

How farmers considering possible farm harvesting machinery purchases in 1966 are going to justify the action is highly important, says David Armstrong, Southern Illinois University farm economist. The complexity of the problem and some of the reasons farmers give for making machinery purchases were discussed in an earlier column. Now Armstrong discusses some of the justifications.

The costs and returns on a piece of farm machinery are affected by the size of the cropping operation and the number of hours the machine will be used annually. It also includes the factor of obsolesence. Harvesting machines either wear out or become obsolete rather quickly, so they must be charged off (depreciated) at a faster rate than some other farming equipment. This is well illustrated by the changes occurring in the past few years in the kinds of machines used for hay or corn harvesting. Armstrong says it would be desirable to charge off all harvesting machinery in from five to seven years.

The depreciation method is important in considering tax advantages. Three items to consider under tax advantages are (1) additional first year depreciation, amounting to 20 percent of the purchase price if the machine has a life of six or more years; (2) alternative methods of depreciation; and (3) investment credit.

If the machine has a life of seven or more years, 7 percent of the purchase price can be deducted from the farmer's tax liability, he says. So a farmer in the 20-percent income tax bracket can get tax liability savings of about $1650 if he uses all three tax advantages above on an $11,000 combine under a depreciation schedule of eight years. Since the farmer may be receiving some tax advantages on the machine he already has, he can only use

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the difference between the old and the new machine in justifying the purchase of the new equipment.

In considering the size of the farming operation, it takes at least 500 acres of cropland to justify a complete line of the latest farming equipment, so a farmer with only 150 acres in crops plus a substantial livestock operation may need to look to custom operators for some of his harvesting operations. At one time such a farmer might justify a six-foot combine pulled with a tractor, but farming has changed greatly. Today one man can handle 300 or more acres of crops--about the maximum size unit for a family farm, but hardly large enough to own a complete outfit of farming machinery. Armstrong says the farmer who considers going from a pull-type harvesting machine to a costly self-propelled unit must consider not only the actual price of the new machine, but also the added costs arising from reduced hours of tractor operation while the self-propelled unit is in use. Indirectly this increases the costs of the tractor and all the plowing, discing, cultivating, planting, and other farm operations for which the tractor is used.

Caution also is sounded for farmers using labor saving and timeliness in getting the job done as excuses for buying bigger and better machines. Income is made for the farm by utilizing all the labor possible. If the labor saved by buying the machine is going to be used for increasing output instead of just making the job easier and creating idle labor, purchase may be advisable.

The timeliness of operation depends partly on the kind of crops grown and the amount of acres in such crops. For example, an Ohio study showed that delaying a soybean harvest for four days while awaiting a custom operator cost the farmer $16 an acre in crop losses. At this rate, Armstrong says, a farmer might justify a self-propelled combine by timely harvest of 175 acres of soybeans. However, delays in corn harvesting are not as critical as with soybeans, so the break-even point would be nearer 300 acres for corn.

However, the farmer looks at purchasing a new piece of harvesting equipment in 1966, he has a difficult decision to make.

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Number 643 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois"--a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column, or editorial use.

A BUNDLE OF OLD ALMANACS

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

I am thankful to auctioneer L. Oard Sitter for a complete file of "family almanacs," for the years from 1869 to 1924. Leafing through them brought a realization that the almanac that lay on the fireplace mantle beside the weight clock or hung from a nail in its jamb has almost completely and very quietly disappeared.

Many years ago almanacs were treasured possessions, frequently consulted. When need arose to plant crops, prune trees, perform surgery on livestock, lay fence worms, set stones to support buildings, roof with clapboards or hazard a guess about tomorrow's weather, one went to the family almanac.

To many a person it was inviting dire calamity to ignore the light and dark of the moon or the signs of the zodiac. The course of human affairs was thoroughly affected by the position of the moon, planets, and stars. In fact there were numerous men and women posing as astrologers and writing horoscopes.

Men sincerely believed that crops like corn and tomatoes, which fruited above ground, should be planted in the light of the moon while peanuts and potatoes, fruiting underground, were best planted in the dark of the moon. Fence worms or foundation stones placed in the dark of the moon naturally sank into the ground. Clapboard roofs applied in the light of the moon were prone to curl up. Considering all the information that almanacs carried, they naturally were treasured guides and were circulated in great numbers.

It has not been learned just when the first almanac appeared. Records indicate that a very early one was published in Vienna (Austria, not Johnson County) in 1457. Another appeared in Nurenburg in 1473. Earlier almanacs were mostly collections of

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prophesies. They soon began, however, to appear at widely scattered locations in Europe and to contain more general information. Some were sponsored by governments and some of a scientific nature still are.

An early English almanac for the "Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" was Poor Robin's, that appeared in 1664. It proved very popular and circulated about 50,000 a year. It also may have suggested the title for one that appeared in America in 1732 bearing the name of Poor Richard. The American publication was by Benjamin Franklin who used the name of Richard Saunders. Two other noted early American almanacs appeared prior to Poor Richard's. One of these was Pierce's, that appeared in 1639, and one that took the name of William Bradford and began in 1683.

Another early one that became noted is the Old Farmer's Almanac, that began in 1792. It has appeared each year since then; the current one on the newsstands is numbered CLXXIV. It continues to live up to the best traditions of the American almanacs. Grier's Almanac, another one of note still being published, began at Atlanta, Ga. in 1807. A second Farmer's Almanac, note the absence of old, now is 148 years old. Blum's appeared at Winston-Salem, N.C. 137 years ago.

These four old almanacs have offered an assortment of information that has ranged from a recipe for making shoe fly pie and dandelion wine through first aid hints, discoursed about the common cold, the migrations of birds, the mating habits of the eastern skunk, lists of lucky and unlucky days, and a table of liquid measures that helps one to understand the relationship of gills, pints, quarts, gallons, hogsheads, pipes, butts, and tuns. They told of the cold summer of 1816 and the winter of the great snow a few years later. The jokes they contained still are peddled, often being prefaced with the expression, "I just heard a new."

Beginning about the time of the Civil War a flood of medical almanacs began to appear. Some of the information, or misinformation, they carried sounds strangely familiar. Thus, Hostetter's Almanac for 1876 cries the danger of "Poverty of the Blood", perhaps the same calamity announced over TV as "Iron Poor Blood." Symptoms are strangely alike. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cured it then. Now the symptoms vanish after a round of another patent medicine.

Another almanac of 1881 tells us that children with "long round worms" need only to eat a few pieces of Dr. Hart's Vermifuge Candy.

Asthma, stuffy noses and difficult breathing were acknowledged as inconveniences in 1887. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral "generally" afforded relief. Should that fail one was told to smoke powdered mullein leaves or cubes in a pipe. Should these fail to give comfort the victim could inhale the fumes of burning paper sprinkled with nitrate of potash. All these failing the afflicted one could get help by a "cautious inhalation of sulphuric ether of chloroform". Things have changed some. According to TV, other inhalents now do the job.

One very good piece of advice was found in an old almanac. It said, "Every genuine case of bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption should be under the care of the family physician." Cures for rheumatism were common. Not once, however, did they suggest simply carrying a buckeye or wearing a brass ring, nor did they advise that children wear a bag of asafoetida about the neck, or even a spider in the shell of a hazel nut.

A spell in the evening with an Old Farmer's Almanac might be interesting.

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12 - 30 - 65
From Bill Lyons
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Year-end roundup from agriculture

CARBONDALE, ILL., Jan. --Highlights punctuated the busy routine of teaching and research in the Southern Illinois University School of Agriculture during 1965, according to the School's annual holiday newsletter to alumni.

Agriculture enrollment climbed to new heights with a 19 percent increase over last year. Fall term records showed 752 undergraduate and 55 graduate students either majoring or indicating a major in agriculture.

About one-third of the School's students are enrolled in forestry. That department nearly doubled its staff by adding four new faculty members--two as replacements filling vacancies. The department now has eight full-time faculty members and six adjunct professors in other agencies upon whom the department calls for advice and special lectures. The department has doubled its office and laboratory space in the Agriculture Building and strengthened its programs in such fields as wood products technology, forest recreation and park management.

The Carbondale Research Center of the U.S. Forest Service, located at SIU, became the nation's center for walnut timber research this year in the search for better methods and tree species for producing higher quality and faster growing walnut timber.

Professor Lloyd Sherwood, weeds specialist on the plant industries department faculty since 1959, died suddenly Oct. 13, The vacancy has not yet been filled.

Full scale soils and crops research got underway for the first time at the School's new Southwestern Farm Research Center. The 183-acre Center, accquired from the federal government in 1962 as surplus Scott Air Base land in St. Clair County, had ten soils and crops research projects conducted by faculty members and graduate students this year. A laboratory-office-residence building was constructed and other physical plant improvements made at the Center.

Southern's fine herd of American Saddle horses, given to the School in 1963 by Richard Lumpkin, Mattoon businessman, got a new home this year with completion of a

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32-stall barn at the School of Agriculture Horse Center. The U.S. Forest Service is cooperating by studying the suitability of several kinds of native hardwood lumber for horse stalls.

The School of Agriculture also was involved in international projects. Dean W.E. Keepper went to Iran for six weeks in April and May on a United Nations mission to study the need for an agricultural institute to train field extension personnel. Assistant Dean Herbert Portz went on a Peace Corps inspection trip to Niger, Senegal and the Cameroons, Africa, for nearly four weeks in June, and Herman M. Haag, professor of agricultural industries, started a year's sabbatical leave in September for research, teaching, and graduate programs advisory work in Mexico. The School also conducted agricultural training last summer for a new group of Peace Corps volunteers scheduled to serve in Africa, and carried on its fifth annual summer orientation program for foreign graduate students in agriculture.

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